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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. X NO. 86 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Moji, Kobe and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Arrival	Depart
Yingtsha ...	M. Okamoto	469	30th Mar.	13th Apr
Suwa Maru	S. Hagai	6,028	17th ap	3rd May
Shiuko Maru	M. Aoyama		14th ,,	20th Apl
Hamadaisan	K. Shiogima	5,872	23rd ,,	27th Apr
Yokoshi			18th	
Mase	T. Kinoshita	3,988	May	31st ,,
Genko Maru	D. Aoshima	7,346	1st May	15th May
Bombay Maru	S. Iriye ...	4,352	End ,,	Beg. une

This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

†For Calcutta via Vellicherry, Calicut and Colombo.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Stewards carried.

For particulars, apply to
K. ARIYAMA,
Manager.

Telephone No. 979.
Allen Building, Horniby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
6 April	CALEDONIA	7,622
15 ,,	EGYPT	7,941
22 ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
29 ,,	MANTUA †	10,902
6 May	MOREA	10,911
13 ,,	KALYAN *	8,987
20 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,420
27 ,,	NALDERA †	15,825
3 June	CHINA	7,952
10 ,,	DONGOLA	8,083
17 ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
24 ,,	EGYPT	7,941

MANTUA, NALDERA — Through steamer from Australia
*KALYAN, DONGOLA — Through steamers from China calling Bombay for Mails only.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

12th May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1st June	MANORA	3,303
15th ,,	MADRA	8,975
29th ,,	MALDA	8,900

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

5th April	DONGOLA	8,083
5th May	SICILIA	6,813

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

5th May	MALWA	10,911
2nd June	NARKUNDA	16,118
30th ,,	MANTUA	10,902

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
10th April	LINGA	Karachi direct 2 p.m.
12th ,,	BARPETA	Karachi & P. Gulf
8th ,,	VARSOVA	Buoreh via Karachi 6pm
10th ,,	LHASA	Karachi Coasting
10th ,,	KAR.GOLA	E. & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
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12, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 122.
Telephone No. 1888.

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival, Departure
Saigon Maru,..	H. Megaro	..31st Mar 14th Apr
Burma Maru,..	I. Kobayashi	..18th Apr 30th ,,
Ganges Maru...	T. Yamaguchi	25th ,, 9th May
Honolulu Maru,	S. Hirano	..11th May 25th ,,

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Jhansi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
A. W. MARSHALL
Gen. Secretary and Treasurerer

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	F. 60,000,000	about £5,000,000
Paid up Capital	F. 55,000,000	,, £4,583,000
Reserve Fund	F. 47,750,000	,, £4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA

BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES BRANCHES.

Amposan.	Pekalongan.
Bandoeng.	Probolinggo.
Cheribon.	Semarang.
Gorontalo.	Soerabaia.
Macassar.	Tegal.
Medan.	Tjilatjap.
Menado.	Weltevreden.
Palembang.	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA.—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation. Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS:—Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.
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BOMBAY BRANCH.
Sorab Building, No. 7, Mazban Road, Fort.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
W. J. DeGRAAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$30,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Foochow	New York	Tsingtao
Hankow	Penang	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Rangoon	Ylollo
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 8.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
B. R. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ...	Rs. 7,58,78,322.
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,44,74,606.
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	Rs. 5,81,11,467.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman,
Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.
Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.

Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.

For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager:
L. D. B. BUCKLEY.

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THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
WANTED AGENTS.
For particulars apply to:—
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BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS ... ... Rs 1,76,60,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Manager

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD., LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.
1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal.
3. Management easily accessible and sympathetic.
4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Acturial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronize "Bharat."

For particulars please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
CALCUTTA.
Second Quinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of 1 per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which becomes claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 47,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.
S. R. KHOJIAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
69, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT VERSOVA.
Suit No. 3825 of 1920.
N. H Moos, Esqr., vs. Bai Ayeshabai and Others.

Under Instruction from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit on the 9th day of February, 1922. Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 11th inst sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Versova in Zilla Thana and in the registration Sub-District of Bandra in the District Thana containing by admeasurement One and three by four acres and three and a half gunthas or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Jesal Peerbhoy on or towards the West by the said Versova Sea public road and beyond which is the Sea shore on or towards the North by the property of the garden of Tatowant and or towards the South by the property of Government ground and which said premises are generally known by the name of Peer Durgawadi.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for Receiver or to the Undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR LOVERS OF ART, BEAUTY AND DECORATIONS.
Auction sale of very Valuable artistic Marble Statues and electric fittings. Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at old Bombay Gas Company Office at Hornby Road, Standard Building, by order of Messrs. S. Bennester and Co., Ltd., a very large and valuable artistic novel collection of rich Marble Statues and Statmettes consisting of small and large dainty model figures of real and natural artistic colours, standard electric marble lamps, large and small statue on marble pedestals and pillars, electric lights on marble figures, Alabaster marble statues showing different artistic subjects and models, Hanging marble flower baskets of various colours, shades and shapes, etc., etc.
The above is on view.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHARNI ROAD, NEXT TO DR. BHALCHANDER'S BUNGLOW.
Under instructions from Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the mortgagee, Seth Ramnarayen Harnandria, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on TUESDAY, the 11th April, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises on account and risk of Mr. Adamali Alibhai Suratwala, the following.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate at Charni Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay together with the newly erected messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 8294 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 37, 89, 91 and 687 and New Nos. 235, 1/783, 795 and 3148, Old Survey Nos. 565, 566, 567 and 576 and New Survey No. A.B./7367, the buildings formerly standing thereon, being assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1210, 1210 (1.A.) and 1210 (1.B.) and 1210 (1.C.) and Street No. 1, 1A, 1B, 1C and which are now assessed under D Ward No. 1210 (1) at 1210 (1C) and Street No. 81, 1A, 1AA, 1B and 1C and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Kanji Goculdas on or towards the South by the property of Shantaram Vishvanath Diwadkar, on or towards the West by the said Charni Road and on or towards the East by the property of Mukunbhai Vishanker and partly by a passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors at 9 Bell Lane or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI STREET.
Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co., Attorneys for the Transferree of the Mortgager Mr. Narandas Bhawanji, and the risk and account of the mortgagor Hargowandas Kuberdas, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 13th day of April, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property pursuant to the power of sale vested in the mortgagees contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date 9th day of May, 1917, and the Indenture of further charge dated 16th day of August, 1917, made between Hargowandas Kuberdas of the one part and Virji Peraj of the other part and also pursuant to the second further charge dated 15th day of January, 1921, the latter made between Hargowan Kuberdas of the one part and Narandas Bhawanji, Transferree of Mortgagee of the other part.
All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground situate on the Eastern side of Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 163 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2121-2122, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and structures standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 354, Street Nos. 245-249 and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Lalji Bhimji and partly by the house of Bhimji Devji, on or towards the West by the said Nagdevi Street, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Rama, wife of Pandoba Jnnooji, and on or towards the South by a gully and the house of Sadashiv Atmaram, and which said premises are now in the possession of the mortgagor and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned or to the Attorneys of Transferree of Mortgagee, Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co. at their office Nos. 12-16 Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF BOAN AND CHAMOIS LEATHER.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 15th instant sell by Public Auction

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY
SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.. ..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ,,	.. ..	11,86,84,250
PAID UP ,,	.. ..	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT, & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE, MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET, FORT.

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AHMEDABAD, Bekubhai Ambalal & Co.
KARACHI Jemshed N, R. Mehta.
CALCUTTA, V. G. Crober, Branch Manager
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ltd and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.,
NEW YORK, Summer Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwic Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co Ltd. Marine Underwriters.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Duregs and Thomas, Ltd.
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MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
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KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF.
General Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
7, FORT STREET BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest alloweb for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheque or receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDIT OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
Q. P. Notes, Shares Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:— KHOLSA AND CO.
Post Box 22. Phone 5305. Managers.
INDIAN CAPITAL INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

AUCTION SALE.

(BENNETT—Continued).

at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No 120 Apollo Street by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Mohamedally A. Rajkotwalla the following.
1 case Rean leather.
1 case Chamois leather.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
On account and risk of Messrs. Vipinchandrah and Co:—
4 Cases Stubbing tubes.
4 Cases Roving Tubes.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 12th April 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 531.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, COOKING UTENSILS, WEARING APPARELS, ETC., ETC.
By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased persons, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Re. Estate of A. R. Mithewala:—
Pearl bangles, rainals and gote Jadave and pearl necklace opal and ruby studs, gold bangles, necklaces, watch chains, studs and links charms and rings, silver anclets, ladies bangles, coins, snuff box, studs, etc.
Re. Estate of Bhiwa Rama:—
Gold putlees neck cord, gold putlees and beads cord, rings, vazir thick, earings head ornaments, silver waist chains, wallas etc. and wooden boxes wearing apparels, cooking pots and sundries.

AUCTION SALE OF COOKING UTENSILS, WEARING APPARENTS, ETC., ETC.
By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased persons, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th day of April, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort the following:—
Re: E. V. Barron:—
Deal wood box, wearing apparels, boots, shoes, trunk, etc.
Re: Dharsey Purshotam:—
Trunk, wearing apparels, etc.
Re: G. I. E. O'Byrne:—
Bath tub, camp bookstand, camp table, books etc.
Re: W. Pallam:—
Wearing apparels, drawing instruments brushes boots, shoes, Box etc.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 11th April, 1922.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... F. 80,000,000 £8,888,
RESERVE FUND .... F. 50,139,249 £5,
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (H
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE H
...and Agency at BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin,	Pekalongan,
Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soerabalia
Djocja.	Solo.
Kota Radja.	Taning Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palembang	Welteverden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Re. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
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L. J. D. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.
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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investments and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription according to age, Rs. 60 per annum [illegible] the wife pre-[illegible] age of occupation is [illegible] on to Chairmanship.
[illegible] to apply for a copy.
[illegible]ANAM-SABHANAM.

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WANTED.—An energetic SALESMAN to sell of Rubber English Motor Tyres of assorted sizes, just arrived on private consignment. Reasonable commission will be allowed. Apply immediately Box No. 7887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12556

WANTED.—Smart men everywhere to earn Rs. 140 to Rs. 200 monthly, simply by working a new up-to-date scheme. No hawking, selling or canvassing. Fee Rs. 6 only. Rs. 3 M. O. and Rs. 3 per V. P. P. Address, Magic House, Mohari P. O. (Dist. Bhandara, C. P.)
A R3357

SALARY Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by an energetic graduate 26, office routine, correspondence book-keeping, knows Stock Exchange also. State terms to Box No. 7935, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3365

A Highly qualified person, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, desires to get an EMPLOYMENT in a State or anywhere as a Manager, Secretary or any responsible position. Apply SERVICE SUPPLYING CO., Kartiki Building, Carnac Bridge, Bombay.
B R3377

AN experienced graduate wants TUTIONS, excellent records and testimonials. Eng. Math., Geo., and Science. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 7936, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3366

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TO LET for High Class Hindus, one remaining Airy Block Chaupatty side, 2nd Floor, just opposite Marine Lines Station. Phone No. 3637.
G R3345

TO BE LET—Large SHOW ROOM for motors, chemists, jewellers, press, etc., just opposite Marine Lines Station, T. N. 3637.
C R3320

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VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY at Walkeshar, Malabar Hill, admeasuring about 1,700 square yards FOR SALE. A large one-storied bungalow, open to see view, with compound, out-houses, stabling, etc. For further particulars apply to:—Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO., Mahomed Building, 75, Hornby Road, Fort.
G R3373

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arther Road, Jacob's Circle.
Ja

FOR SALE.—DAYTON CIELING FANS D. C. 56" Blade at Rs. 125 each nett. Apply THE BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queens, Road, Bombay.
JA R3238

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16in. Vertical two mills and 15 H.-P. A.C. Electric Motor: Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat Supply. Brand New for Rs. 2,250 lot. Few more remain unsold. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 30, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
N

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Tata Iron and Steel Co's Ordinary Old SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 082560 is lost. Anybody, having it is requested to send it to the undersigned within a month, otherwise a duplicate Share Scrip is being called for when the original one will be void. V. K. DEVDHAR, Tasgaon (Sat.) Dt.
PB R3370

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to invest, Rs. 5,000 in Steam Coal business. Please communicate to Box No. 7931, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3343

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
S. Nandibagan, Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH).
P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting Volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy, V.P.P. charges As. 2.
1998

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

FIRMS, who desire to represent Norwegian exporters of paper are requested to approach the Norwegian Consulate General, 4-B, Little Russel Street, Calcutta, giving bank and other references.
C12673

INVESTORS AND CAPITALISTS.

DR. H. CHANDRA, Ph.D. (Berlin), F.G.C.S, etc.,

DIR: TECHNO-CHEMICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, Dehra Dun. is in Bombay and can be consulted between 6th and 12th instant by appointment. He has also a number of his own Industrial Schemes which he is ready to offer if satisfactory arrangements could be made.
Please address: Readmoney Building, 2nd Floor, Apollo Pier, Fort.
R3332

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Public Meeting of the rate-payers of Malad Notified Area Committee will be held at Malad Railway Station on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1922, from 8-45 a.m. to 9-45 a.m. (S.T.) for the election of one Non-official member of the Committee in a vacancy under section 15 (2) (e) of the District Municipal Act (Bom III. of 1901) Voting by proxy will not be allowed.

H. FLEMING,
Chairman,
Notified Area Committee.
C12667

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

(Incorporated in England)
OF 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS:

FRIDAY, the 14th instant, (Good Friday) and MONDAY, the 17th instant, (Easter Monday) being Public Holidays, the Society's BOMBAY BRANCH will be CLOSED on both days. The Stores will, however, be open as usual for business on Saturday, the 15th instant from 9-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.
C12672

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL.

NOTICE.

THE Bombay Government has decided to appoint an Advisory Committee in connection with the Grant Medical College, Bombay, on which it is proposed to nominate (a) one candidate elected by the Bombay Medical Council out of its own body and (b) two representatives (who should be registered graduates) elected by registered medical practitioners possessing qualifications of graduate rank and actually practicing in the Bombay Presidency including Bombay States. With a view to give effect to these proposals all registered graduates practicing in the Bombay Presidency (including graduates of any Indian University and graduates holding qualifications obtained in the United Kingdom and registered there) are invited to nominate two candidates (graduates registered under the Bombay Medical Act) for election under proposal (b). Such nomination should reach the undersigned not later than the first day of May 1922.

JOSEPH BOCARRO,
Registrar,
Bombay Medical Council.
Office of the Bombay Medical Council,
Stevens Street, Apollo Bunder.
Bombay, 10th April, 1922.
C12665

NOTICE.

NOTICE NO. 6 OF 1922.
Kurla, 8th, April 1922.

THE Kurla public are hereby informed that the Kurla Municipal voters' list for 1922 will be shortly prepared for publication as required by the Kurla Municipal Election Rules.

Every person who is entitled to have his name entered in the said list under the Election Rules is hereby requested to give intimation in the subjoined form on or before 25th April 1922.

Name of person (in full)	Name of Ward in which reside.	Qualification of Voter.	Remarks

J. S. PEREIRA,
President,
Kurla Municipality.
C12671

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WG. CO., LTD.

Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 1st April, 1922.

26th Dividend.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an adinterim Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1921, at the rate of Rupees 400, (Four hundred only) per share will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after Tuesday, the 18th April, 1922, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to those shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company, on the 5th April, 1922.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from FRIDAY, the 7th instant to THURSDAY, the 13th instant, both days inclusive.

Dividend Warrants will be posted in due course to the registered addresses of shareholders. Change of address if any, should be notified without delay on receipt of this Notice.

By Order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS S. P. & W. CO., LD.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HERLBY GIVEN that JOSEPH SALVADOR FERNANDES, late of Bombay Goanese Christian Inhabitant had by an agreement for sale dated 2nd April, 1921, contracted to sell the immoveable property described in the Schedule hereunder written to my client and by a decree of the High Court in suit No 3397 of 1921, the heirs of the said Joseph Salvador Fernandes have been ordered specifically to perform the said contract for sale. All persons having claim to the said property, by way of mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien, inheritance or otherwise how soever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be deemed to have been waived

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax Land or ground, with the messuage and huts standing thereon, situate lying and being in Matunga, at Gopi Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 6928 sq yards or thereabouts Collector's Old No. 61, 261, New No 3590 3947, New Survey No 227, 227, New Survey No. 1/1497, G Ward No. 4871, Street No 199, bounded, on the East partly by the property of Bhasker Bhau, West by the property of the Church of Salvacio, and partly by the property of Balgowandas Hurgovandas, North by a public passage and South by the property of Rahul Janardan.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1922.

G. B PANDYA.
Purchaser's Attorneys
Century Buildings,
Hornby Road Bombay.
C12664

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ABDUL KAYUM ALLIBHAI IBRAHIM ALLIBHAI and ISMAILJI ALLIBHAI, of Bombay Borah Mahomedans Inhabitants have agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance lease, sale gift, lien or otherwise however are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 54, Esplanade Road in Fort, Bombay (in the Mercantile Bank Building) within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the same if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land (of which land Shamsudin Tyebally is the Fazendar having no other right to the said land than to receive the fixed annual sum of Rupees five and annas four in perpetuity) with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the East side of Abdul Rehman Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 159 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2086 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward "B" Ward No. 55 (1-2) Street Nos. 239-241 and 241A and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Ebrahimji Fattabhoy, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by a Charitable property formerly of Lukhmidas Khimji and now of Chhabildas Lakhmidas and on or towards the East by the said Abdul Rehman Street.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1922.

(Sd.) PAYNE & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C12674

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
To-night
"THE BHAKTA BODHANA"
The great devotee of Gujarath
in 7 Reels
Produce by National Film Co.
Directed and Photograph by S. N. Patanku

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest New

Time and Prices as usual
Always a Good Show.

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus Grant Road
Four Shows:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Extra Matinee on Bank Holidays 3-30.

TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME
Bharat Cinema Film Co.'s
Newest Mythological production
RADHA VILAS
a very interesting story from the life of Lord Shri Krishna.
NEXT WEEK
A Marvellous historical production
DAMAJI
By the MAHARASHTRA FILM CO
The Famous Producer of Vatsala Haran

AMUSEMENTS

Under public patronage
Lalitkaladarsha
Sangit Natak Mandli
Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVERAO BHONSLE,
will stage at
GRANT ROAD BOMBAY THEATRE,
on
Wednesday, 12th April 1922, at 8-30 P.M. (S. T.)
MR. KHADILKAR'S
MANAPMAN.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
MAY ALLISON
in
"ALMOST MARRIED"
A metro-Comedy delight.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-night at 9-30 p. m.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
presents their Fifth Production Gilbert and Sullivan's Masterpiece
"THE MIKADO"
The Opera produced by James McGrath.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
MADAN Theatres Ltd. present their latest variety capture.
BRYANT, BRYANT & BUSTER.
Electrical Manipulators and Jugglers, From the London Hippodrome.
Also the "Select-Special" produced by
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG IN
"CHEATING CHEATERS"
The "Select-Special" in six acts.
Please note that the variety act of Bryant, Bryant and Buster will appear only in 6-30 & 10 p. m. shows.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE GREAT HINDU EPIC
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
in 21 parts of absorbing interest
This Week the First Instalment.
The Film Supreme.
The Subject Divine.
Come and See the Story of the Ages.
Gorgeous Shenery
Ancient Temples.
Wonderful Illusions.
A Veritable Treat.
A Superb Cinematographic Gem.
All lovers of Ancient Indian History and Devotional Mythology must see this
Stupendous Production
The First Indian Serial

THE STAR CINEMA
A Welcome Announcement

We have the greatest pleasure to announce that our two pictures "The Redemption of MARY MAGDALENE" and "The House Without Children" were both stopped by the Bombay Board of Film Censors for further inspection, have been duly passed for public exhibition, "The House Without Children" will be screened on a near date. In the meanwhile, we present

To-night! and This Week!!
OUR MILLION-DOLLAR PICTURE
The Redemption of
MARY MAGDALENE
Showing Mary's Association with Christ. A story from the "New Testament" of the Bible,
UNIQUE! HISTORICAL! INSTRUCTIVE! INSPIRING!
First four parts together with
The Concluding Episodes of another Great Picture
"FABIOLA"
Also
A Most Important Topical Budget showing Exclusive Historic Pictures by The Special Courier of Rome of the Scenes in Rome before and after the Death of
POPE BENEDICT XV.
THE FIRST AND THE ONLY FILM EVER TAKEN OF A POPE OF ROME!
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.
4 Shows Daily Commencing 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30
Saturday Sunday and Bank Holidays.
Extra Matinee at 3-30.
LOOK SHARP! DON'T BE TOO LATE!!
THE "STAR" CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

ALL-INDIA REHMAN FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.
LAST DATE OF ENTRY 20th APRIL 1922.
A Cup worth Rs. 300 will be given away as a prize. Medals for winners and runners up.
ENTRANCE FEE RS. 15. SCHOOL & COLLEGE TEAMS RS. 10.
Matches shall begin from 27th April 1922.
For Rules Apply to—
R. C. MISRA,
Hony. Secretary.
All-India Rehman Football Tournament,

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, April 9.

Rain has fallen locally in Assam, Bengal, Behar, Kumaon Hills and Sind. The chief amounts are Dibrugarh and Chittagong half an inch, Narayanganj, Barisal and Calcutta one, Darjeeling a half.

Forecast.—Extension in Orissa.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 10TH APRIL, 1922.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 10th April, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore rports a thunderstorm and 0.11" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Hissar and Multan. Temperatures is slightly above normal in the southwest Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humility and temperature do not differ much from the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Bikaner and Jacobabad. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind, but in defect in east Rajputant. Night temperature is above the average at Jodhpur, but is beow the average at Mount Abu.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess locally in Gujrat and Central India West. Day temperature is higher than usual at Bhavnagar-Para; night temperature is slightly above the average in the north of Gujrat and of Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Chanda which had an insignificant shower, but is locally below normal esewhere. Night temperature is above the average at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bombay. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.24" of rain accompanied by a thunderstorm. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal except in the southern districts. Day temuerature is above normal in east Hyderabad, Nizamabad recording a maximum of 108 degrees. Night temperature is above the average in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms with light rain have occurred locally in the north Punjab and south Hyderabad. In south Malabar also thunderstorms were of local occurrence, but the associated rainfall was insignificant. Weather remains unsettled in the Deccan and the central parts of the country.

Forecast.—A few thunderstorms are probable in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Malabar.

India Telegraphic Sumary for the 9th April, 1922.

Rain has fallen locally in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Kumaon hills and Sind.

The Chief amounts:—are Dhubri, Chittagong half an inch; Narayanganj, Barisal and Calcutta one and Darjeeling a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 10TH OF APRIL, 1922.

Station	Temp. in Shade. Deficiency of last 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Excess of last 24 hours.	Rainfall. Hours.	Rainfall. Inches.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Excess since 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	76.3	84.6	21	11.67		+1.41
Do. 9th	86.0	0.5	58	5.72		+1.73
Jask						
Muskat	93.0	78.8	40	1.98		—1.70
Do. 9th						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.6	72.6	36	1.69		+0.06
Rawalpindi	87.2	59.5	47	11.03		+1.76
Lahore	95.1	65.7	53	0.11	1.66	—1.97
Hissar	98.2	68.3	27		1.20	—0.75
Ambala	95.6	65.1	30		2.79	—2.72
Delhi	94.4	70.6	40		0.85	—2.22
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	9 .5	74.2	39		0.78	—1.02
Manipuri	99.3	74.4	41		0.75	—1.56
Jhanso	99 5	5.4	26		1.27	—0.56
Cawnpore	98 7	71.1	48		2.36	—0.14
Allahabad	101.7		47		1.39	—0.89
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	103.3	67.0	32		2.60	+1.46
Karachi	83.1	7.8	55		1.49	—7.06
Ajmer	9 .2	72.2	34		0.08	—1.30
Jaipur	94.5	68.2	29		0.15	—1.44
Kotah	98.0	74.0	22		0.05	—1.29
Mount Abu	81.8	58.4	34		0.27	—0.88
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	98.2	70.3	58		0	—0.48
Dwarka	85.6	76.0	80		0	—0.78
Veraval	83.2	7..3	7		0.04	—0.43
Rajkot	104.0	66.0	67		0	—0.48
Bhavnagar Para	105.8	69.0	36		0	—0.53
Surat	100.4	72.6	71		0	—0.41
Ahmedabad	105.2	5.9	63		0	—0.38
Deesa	103.2	74.8	39		0	—0.55
Neemuch	98.7	71.8	50		0.48	—0.38
Indore	100.	67.1	29		0.36	—0.67
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	97.7	76.9	30		2.23	—0.71
Nagpur	100.0	75.0	19		1.95	—0.18
Hoshangabad	101.1	71.4	29		2.80	+0.89
Khandwa	105.6	76.4	27		2.20	+0.86
Akola	103.2	74.5	19		2.33	+0.22
Amroto	102.4	82.8	43		0.52	—1.64
Nagpur	104.7	7.0	13		0.61	—1.55
Chanda	100.6	79.0	51	0.02	1.16	—2.91
Raipur	104.2	72.1	30		0.89	—1.6
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.5	74.9	62		0	—0.66
Ratnagiri	87.	77.3	67		0.39	—0.59
Marmugoa	0.3	80.2	76		1.34	—0.10
Karwar	90.9	78.6	84		1.17	—0.89
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	7	71.4	51		0.70	—0.41
Ahmednagar	101.	71.0	17		1.08	—0.63
Poona	103.	68.3	16		0.51	—0.88
Sholapur	103.	75.2	36		0.48	—4.76
Bijapur	101.	75.1	44		0.36	—4.71
Belgaum	97.9	69.6	60		6.12	—3.84
Aurangabad	101.7	77.0	105		1.59	—0.68
Nizamabad (Indur)	107.4	79.2	25		3.46	—1.41
Hyderabd	108.3	74.2	90	0.24	7.01	—4.53
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalaore	93.4	79.1	70		1.21	—2.29
Calicut	90.8	77.6	72		4.87	—2.54
Cochin	89.8	78.9	77	0.07	12.72	0.24
Colombo	90.8	78.6	94	0.11	18.84	—10.92
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	93.8	77.2	75		3.50	—3.66
Bellary	105.1	79.5	62		4.05	+1.25
Cuddapah	104.4	79.6	53		3.27	—1.85
Madras	90.4	76.7	80		9.59	—11.39
Bangalore	95.7	70.7	59		4.80	0.50
Coimbore	99.6	73.8	73		9.16	—2.89
Trichanopoly	102.5	76.8	76		5.70	—2.76
Negapatam	90.	80.9	73		11.42	—15.6

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, April 9th

These of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer & corrected to 32 deg Febr			29.825
Temperature of Air		Degree	82.6
Wet Bulb Thermometer			76.7
Dew Point			74.5
Relative humidity of Air			0.789
Extent of cloudy sky (the words sky cloudy—10)			2.8
Maximum temperature of Air			88.5
Minimum do do do			74.9
General direction of Wind			
Do. do. midnight to midnight			NW SW. WNW. NW.
Velocity of Wind do		Miles.	183

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 10.

S S Kingsmere, Fairweather, Abadan.
S S Dongola, Newby, London.
S S Khalifa, Chalewood, Zanzibar.
S S Schadwell, Jones, Moulmein.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S British Holly, McClure, Mahomerah.
S S Fedora, Giovann, Hull.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.

S S Kingsmere:—The steamer Kingsmere, 3525 tons, Captain J .Fairweather, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with ballast.

S S Khalifa:—The steamer Khalifa, 300 tons, Captain A Chalewood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, with ballast.

S S Schadwell:—The steamer Schadwell, 2592 tons, Captain D E Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo.

S S Fedora:—The W. and A Graham Co's steamer Fedora, 4146 tons, Captain B Giovann, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

EXPORT.

April 10.

S S Egypt for London:—6 bundles cotton and wool carpets, H A Laree and Co; 19 bundles wool carpet, K B Karimbaksh and Son; 5 bales wool carpet, 1 bale silk piece-goods, 8 bundles lamb skin, 3 bundles goat skins, B Ebrahimoff; 1000 cases kismiss, Hoar Miller and Co; 153 cwts kismiss, H A Gani and Co; 25 cwts M O P shell, G B Horji; 100 cwts M O P shell, 175 cwts gum olibanum, 100 cwts dry chillies, 12 cwts sultanas, 325 cwts seeds, 55 cwts sultanas, E Virjee and Co; 38 cwts almonds, H A H Larre and Co; 50 cwts condiments, M Poonjaji and Sons; 1000 cwts myrabolans, B Damji and Co; 305 cwts kismiss, B Budhu and Co; 200 cwts buffalo horns, L Tharia; 9 bales goat skin, 1 bale sheep skin, H R Rahemanbhai and Co; 209 bales hemp, M Gowrishankar; 136 cwts dillseed, N Odhoji; 15 cwts kurdeeseed, Amein and Sons; 26 cases bristles, W H Brady and Co; 10 bales cow hides, Western India Tanneries; 100 bales cotton and wool cuttings, M Samjee; 60 cwts deer horns, G Sachedena.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—109 bales wool, M Nissim; 77 bales wool, D Koondanmal; 100 bales cotton, M G Laduk.

S S City of Sydney for Hull:—1401 cwts myrabolans, B Damji and Co.

S S City of Sydney for Dunkirk:—2000 cwts linseed, 400 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Baroda for Liverpool:—140 bales cotton, B Kursondass and Co; 14 bales wool, Bombay Co.

S S City of Baroda for Antwerp:—75 bales hemp, 40 bales hemp, R Purushotam and Co.

S S Lahore for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Lahore for Antwerp:—2000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 242 cwts gum arabic, M Jafarbhoy; 300 bales cotton fly, C Veraj and Co.

S S Tuscan Prince for Genoa:—100 tons old iron, G H Karmally; 2002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Tuscan Prince for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 330 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co; 495 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co; 1150 bales cotton fly, 110 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 55 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co; 660 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 690 bales cotton fly, K Thacker and Co.

S S Levanzo for Malta:—15 bales cotton twist, S J David and Co.

S S Generale Peititte for Antwerp:—285 cwts gingelly seed, Strauss and Co.

S S Jeypore for Shanghai:—40 bundles fox skin, M Mubbin and Co; 17 bundles fox skin, K B H Karimbaksh and Sons.

S S Jeypore for Hongkong:—42 cwts sharkfins, 20 cwts fishmaws, H L Peeram; 32 bales cotton yarn, I David and Co; 9 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Morioka Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

S S Saigon Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co; 600 bales cotton, OzulBurin and Co.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Ozu-Burin and Co; 1000 bales cotton, Nissin Cotton Trading Co; 500 bales cotton, O M Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

S S Kidderpore for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co; 658 bales cotton, G Karanjia Ltd.

S S Kidderpore for Hongkong:—500 bales cotton twist, Currimbhoy and Co.

IMPORTS.

April 10.

S S Lanka from Cannanore and Badagara, Agents East India S N Co:—1321 bags moist cocoanuts, 400 bags copra, 100 bags gottas, 14 bags betelnuts.

S S Chinkoa from Akyab, Agents B I S N Co:—99512 bags rice.

S S Narkunda from Australia, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—600 cases apples, 230 cases beer, 20 [illegible] vinegar, 97 cases biscuits, 17 bags cardamins, 85 casks 198 pipes tallow, 322 pieces silver bars, 5 boxes gold bullion, 40 boxes gold sovereigns.

S S Reichenfels from Antwerp, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—200 barrels cement, 367 crates tiles, 100 bags broken tiles, 212 casks magnesium chloride, 25 cases dyes dry, 237 cases window glass, 7 casks plate glass, 30 cases wine, 500 D bags sugar, 7 cases wool goods.

S S British Marquis from Abadan, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co:—8903 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.
M	10	m 9 22	26 7	10	m 7 46	16 3
		9 46a	26 8		8 8a	16 4
Tu.	11	m 10 17	28 1	11	3 33	16 0
		10 36a	28 8		a 14a	16 3
W	12	m 11 4	29 3	12	m 4 42	14 10
		11 12a	29 7		5 1a	15 11
Th.	13	m 0 3a	30 [illegible]	[illegible]	5 2	13 0
					a 25a	14 6
F	14	m 0 34	28 9	[illegible]	6 41	14 0
		1 16a	29 7		7 9a	17 9
S	15	m 1 14	28 0	15	m 7 19	14 8
		1 58a	28 9		7 54a	16 0
S	16	m 1 54	27 [illegible]	16	m 7 52	15 9
		2 42a	27 8		8 41a	19 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing weeks.

Apl. 10 (Monday) Sunrise, 6h. 32m. Sunset 6h. 33m.
.. 11 (Tuesday) .. 6h. 31m. .. 6h. 33m.
.. 12 (Wednesday) .. 6h. 30m. .. 6h. 34m.
.. 13 (Thursday) .. 6h. 29m. .. 6h. 34m.
.. 14 (Friday) .. 6h. 28m. .. 6h. 34m.
.. 15 (Saturday) .. 6h. 27m. .. 6h. 35m.
.. 16 (Sunday) .. 6h. 26m. .. 6h. 35m.

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter, April 5th, 11h. 15.6m. a.m.; Full Moon, 12th, 3h. 15.7m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 19th, 6h. 20.7m. a.m.; New Moon, 27th, 10h. 25.1m. p.m.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, April 7th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	18,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	5,000
" " to Consinent ..	..	10,000
Futures at New York Mar. ..	..	..
Futures at New York May ..	..	17 78
Futures at New York July ..	..	17 28
Futures at New York Oct. ..	..	17 09
Futures at New York Jan. ..	..	16 97
Spot Cotton at New York ..	..	17 95
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	..	16 63
Futures at New Orleans May ..	..	16 63
Futures at New Orleans July ..	..	16 62
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality) ..	..	10 1/2
Demand Bills		..
Silver Commercial Bars U. S, mined ..		99 7/8
Do. Foreign	..	85 7/8

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports		117,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..		83,000
" " to France and Continent		88,000
" " to Japan		8,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ..		1,039,000
" " at Interior Ports ..		1.125,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 7th.

Rentes 3 per cent	..	57 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	..	33 3/4
" " 2 months hence	..	33 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver :—China buying.		Quiet,
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..	..
Interest day to day loans ..	..	2 1/4
" 7 day Merket loans ..	..	3
Discount, Bank of England Rate	..	4 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 7th

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Apl.-May	53/6
Barletta Russo 34 lbs. Apl.-May Sellers	52/9
Australian 62 lbs. April Sellers ..	54/3

Tone :—Steadier.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 17 1/8
Hongkong	£ 110
National	£ 39 1/2

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold ..	Nominal,
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April Nominal	£ 18 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs, ex-Ship	Nominal.

Tone of Rapeseed :—

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Nominal	£ 21 1/2

Tone of Linseed :—Firmer,

Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Apl.-May	£ 8 3/4
Teria Rapeseed :—Apl.-May Sellers Steady	1 3/4
Linseed, Argentine Apl. Sellers Firmer	£ 18 3/4

Tone :—Closed Easier.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 62 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 49
Copper Braziers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	£ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 1/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 %1960/90	£ 85 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 90 1/8
War loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 99 11/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	57 7/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	34 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan).	65
Govt. Securities 3 %	55 1/2
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 111

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June	10 1/2
Plantation First Larex Crepe April ..	8 3/4
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay ..	21
Bullion shipped	£ 498,380

Tone :—

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	16/19
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June. Sellers	19/6
Do. Do. June-July Sellers ..	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	20/6

Tone :—

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD

THE NATIONAL ECHO.

Calcutta—Saturday, July 28, 1920 Page 4 from our own correspondent.

A useful remedy for Asthma has been discovered by a local philanthropist. The gentleman is one J. P. Ray who has cured a friend of mine from this fearful malady free of charge and does so in every case. His medicine is simple and as it is in improvement upon the existing systems of treatment which offered at least temporary relief it is well worth trying. He can be consulted at Durga and Road Benares City, and I am sure this information if properly utilised will be a blessing to many a desperate soul.

NOTE.—J. P. Ray is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific Present address:—

J. P. Ray, K. P. Ray 5, Benares City.

Wonderful Astrologer

Mr. Rupalachadha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 16-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes or date of birth. Price Rs. 3. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chodpuram Viasg. District.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

April 10.

To-day Reuter reported 11 points higher in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened at Rs. 477 for Fully good Mg. Broach April, May and advanced to Rs. 482 on buying by Exporters. From this level it eased to Rs. 479 and again improved to Rs. 485½. F. G. Mg. Broach July, August opened at Rs. 496 and went up to Rs. 502. It then declining to Rs. 499 improved to Rs. 505½ on Office buying The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 506½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 508½ and advancing to Rs. 511 closed at Rs. 510. Fine Mg. Oomra May opened at Rs. 405 and advanced till Rs. 408. It then eased to Rs. 404 on selling by a Marwari Operator and again advanced till Rs. 407 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 406½. While Oomra July opened at Rs. 421½ and advanced till Rs. 425 on buying by a Marwari Operator the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 424. F. G. Mg. Bengal May was Rs. 360 and July Rs. 371.

Our market for ready cotton was steady on Saturday last with a good demand from local Spinners and Exporters.

The Colaba Markets are closed to-morrow being Chaiter Sud 15th, for ready and forward business.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, April 10th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April	May ..	491
" " "	July	August ..	510
Fully Good Bengal	..	May ..	364
" " "	..	July ..	374
Fine Oomra	..	May ..	401
" " "	..	July ..	425
Southern May/June	..	.. ..	474

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 10th.

			Rs
Fully Good Broach	April-May	..	485
" " "	July-Augt	..	505
Fully Good Bengal	..	May ..	358
" " "	..	July ..	369
Fine Oomra's	..	May ..	403
" " "	..	July ..	423
Southern May/June	..	.. ..	468

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 10th.

Description, Super fine	Fine	F Good	Good	
M. G. Bengal and sind .. Punjab.. ..	..	380	360	340
M. G. Oomra's No. 4 ..	421	403	391	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1..	451	431	421	..
M. G. Central P. No 2..	436	421	406	..
M. G. Broach	..	500	490	480
M. G. Punjab American	..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 8th April 1922.

Cotton	13528	Bales.
Wheat	2935	Cwt.
Linseed	11606	"
Rape, ots	1272	"
Gingelly seed	5255	"
Poppyseed	265	"
Groundnute	2229	"
Castorseed	747	"
Rice	70184	"
Myrabollama	915	"
Cottonseed	8433	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	"
Gram	2479	"
Tuwar	1889	"
Masur	258	"
Barley	Nil	"
Bajra	1685	"
Coal	7818	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

April 10.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 28-6-6.
Bars gold forward, 28-5-6.
Bars gold 2nd settlement, 28-4-6.
Bars silver ready, 90-11.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 90-11.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 90-13.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 3/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 1/8.
On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 5/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/3 13/32.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 7/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 1/4.
Tone of Exchange—Quiet—Steady.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 301.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 321.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 301.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 170.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 165.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 199.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 269.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 184.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 364.
London gold ready, sh. 94-9.
London silver ready, d. 33-12.
London silver forward, d. 33-12.
Tone of Silver—Uncertain—India and China sold.
Cross Rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange, Dollars 4-41.
French Exchange, Frcs 48.10.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs 22.60.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs 52.00.
Italian Exchange, Frcs 88.10.
German Exchange, Mrks 1350.
Prague Exchange, Krons 228.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 56.
5 per cent War Loan, 82.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 99/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 99/14.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 99/14.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930, 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 64.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 64.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 64.
The Share Bazar is closed to-day.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 10th.

Bank Telegraphic			1/3 1/8
Bank Demand			1/3 5/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s ..			1/3 13/32
Fcs. Demand			300
American Dollars			363
Honkong Dollars			199
Shanghai			269
Japan			170
Singapore			184

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 10th. 6 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	67 0 0	9 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	68 0 0	9 12 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	75 0 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	10 4 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ..	10 4 0	11 0 0
Rapzseed, Yellow Cawnpore ..	11 0 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 0 0	13 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 8 0	13 0 0
Teelseed, White 80-15 ..	78 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	76 0 0	.. ..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	72 0 0	.. ..
Teelseed Black	67 0 0	.. ..
Poppyseed, White	14 12 0	14 12 0
Groundnuts	74 0 0	.. ..
Jawa	.. ..	.. ..
Mowrasseed	7 8 0	.. ..
Barley	44 0 0	.. ..
Castorseed	52 0 0	10 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready ..	.. ..	.. ..
Forward.		Rs. a. p
Wheat April-May		9 10 0
Wheat Sept.		9 11 6
Linseed May		14 1 6
Linseed Sept.		14 10 0

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Medicated Toilet Soap

The ideal soap for the tender skin of ladies and children. Its soft consistent and purifying lather cleanses thoroughly, while owing to its antiseptic and healing properties, it has a soothing effect and relieves any irritation that may be present. It is also an excellent soap for barbers' use and for those who shave themselves.

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Messrs. KEMP & Co.
Bombay.
Messrs. DEY BROS.
32, Mogul Street Rangoon.
and all Chemists in India.

MALABAR RELIEF FUND. BOMBAY

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar has sent us the following list of contributions from 23rd January, 1922 to 31st March, 1922, for the Malabar Relief Fund in continuation of the previous list:—

Rev. H. D. Manley, Methodical Episcopal Church, Calcutta, Rs. 711-8; Girls' High School, Ahmedabad, entertainment proceeds and collections, etc., Rs. 446-8; Collections at Bhavnagar through Principal, Sanjana, Rs. 350; Wilson College, Bombay, by sale of tickets, Rs. 321-12; Shrimant the Chief of Sangli, Rs. 301; Mrs. Byod, Children's Guild of Service, Poona, Rs. 300; A Parsi Lady through Mrs. J. Petit, Bombay, Rs. 300; Mr. Sahuchand Kumar, Nagina Bijnor, Rs. 290; Mr. Motilal Jamnadas and Co., Petland, Gujrat, Rs. 250; St. Columba High School, collections by sale of tickets etc., Rs. 230; Mr. S. P. Mistri, Bombay, Rs. 220; Collections through "Bharat Seva" (Gujarati Magazine), Bombay, Rs. 202; A "friend of the distressed Malabar, Bombay, Rs. 201; Shrimana the Chief of Ichalkaranji (S.M.C.), Rs. 201; Raja Sidharwari Prasad Sinha, C.B.E., Salemgarh, U.P., Rs. 200; Accountant General's Office collections, Lahore, Rs. 200; Serampore College collections and Union Society, Serampore through Mr. Abraham, Warden, Rs. 200; Collections at a meeting of Women Graduates' Union, Poona, Rs. 181; Mrs. Nair, through Dr. Nair, Bombay, Rs. 200; Elphinstone College, Bombay, Social Service League and sale of tickets, Rs. 178; Parsee Orphanage, Surat, Rs. 164-6; Mr. Frambji B. Colab, Hubli, collections in the Bharat Spinning and Weaving Mills and his own donation, Rs. 157-12; Gujrati and Hindu Stri Mandal, Bombay, through Mrs. Rasikmani Desai, Rs. 151; Training College for women, Poona, Rs. 143-9; Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, Rs. 138; Collections from Spinning and Weaving Department, Swadeshi Mills, Ahmedabad, through Mr. Lees, Rs. 133-8; At the Secretariat, Industrial Department, collections through Mr. Ganguli, Delhi, Rs. 131-5; Mr. G. J. Vyas, Singapore, Rs. 110-11-6; Collections at the Conference at Gokak, Belgaum district, Rs. 106-4; In "Memory of my dear departed" through Mr. Kanina, Bombay, Rs. 101; Two Zoroastrian partners, Bombay, Rs. 101; Arya Mahila Samaj through Dr. Miss Navarange, Rs. 101; Mrs. M. Husain Trabji, Bombay, Rs. 100; Miss Champoorbai Bhagvandas Bhaturbhug, Bombay, Rs. 100; Christ Church Donations, Aden, Rs. 100; Rev. H. S. Moore, Holy Cross Church, Umarkhadi, Bombay, Rs. 100; Rev. Joseph Beharilal, Urdu Congregation, Bombay, Rs. 100; Shrimati Basantidevi Misra, Raipur, (C. P.), Rs. 100; A. C. Miller, Esquire, Lonavla, Rs. 100; Mrs. Avabai Jamsehdji Cursetjee, Bombay, Rs. 100; Khan Bahadur Cowasji Dhanjibhoy, Surat, Rs. 100; "A sympathiser Nandurbar," Khandesh, Rs. 100; Mr. B. D. Lala, Ahmedabad, Rs. 100; Collections by Mr. Vaz in the Engineering Department, Swadeshi Mills, Ahmedabad, Rs. 100; Masonic Lodge, Level, Free Mason Hall No. 469, Kirkee, Rs. 100; S. P. O'Donnel Esquire, Delhi, Rs. 100; Mr. Sunder Singh Ratan Nawag, Waziribad, N.W.F., Rs. 100; Hon. R. P. Paranjpe, Bombay, contribution for February and March, Rs. 100.

"CRAVEN SPIRIT" OF MADRASEES.

The "Hindu" writes:—

"It may not be pleasant, but it must be interesting to know now and then what others think of us. The Madrasees therefore need not be startled to hear that they have earned from one quarter, a testimonial for exemplary cowardice. Sir Percival Phillips who came with the Prince of Wales as a correspondent to a London newspaper has written to it a little sketch on the silly aberrations of a few nobodies on the day the Prince landed in Madras. He refers to the errantmob as "a horde of brown-skinned, spindle-legged, flat-chested Indians." But this is by no means the crowning point of his good taste; he compares them further to "a pack of yelping curs trying to gather courage for an attack, yet fearful of the slightest move on the part of their victim." The analogy, the writer adds, suggested itself in a telling moment when the mob edging near and near to the soldiers were

INDIA'S REAL DANGER.

"GROWTH OF RACIAL ANTAGONISM."

The "Times" Special Correspondent wired to that paper from Bombay, dated March 14.—

After four months in India with rather exceptional opportunities of talking to representative men of all classes, English and Indian, I would offer some considerations on the present political situation.

(1) While it is difficult to find a single believer in Mr. Montagu among Englishmen in India, so that his resignation is received everywhere with relief and gratification, it would be equally difficult to find a single Englishman who desires the retirement of the Viceroy. It would be untrue to say that confidence in Lord Reading's firmness or determination of character is universal. There are misgivings. Nowhere, however do these misgivings amount to antagonism, and the desire that he should have an opportunity to prove himself is universal.

For this reason all coupling of the two men together, as some newspapers in Englnd seem to be doing, is much to be deprecated. No one here wishes to change the Viceroy yet, and even the hinting of a change is unsettling and pernicious. It is the duty of every one to uphold and strengthen him.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S ARREST.

(2) It is unfortunate that Mr. Montague's resignation coincided with Gandhi's arrest, but talk of connection between them is absurd. In common with hundreds, perhaps with thousands, of others here, I knew the day and hour fixed for Gandhi's arrest some days in advance. There is a tendency on the part of disloyal papers and agitators here to trace a relation between the two incidents, but any reflections of that tendency in the British Press can only tend to encourage sedition mongers.

(3) It is idle to pretend that the situation in India is not extremely precarious but it is much more hopeful than it was two or three months ago. Various causes have contributed to this, but the fact undoubtedly is that, whereas there was a time when it looked as if something like a united uprising was to be apprehended, now the worst that is anticipated is the dealing with isolated mobs or single turbulent areas. Few people, if any, English or Indian, believe that disturbances, more or less serious, in the immediate future will be avoidable, but there is general confidence that they will be easily suppressed, and the atmosphere will be better afterwards.

RACIAL HATRED.

(4) Notwithstanding this, the most depressing feature of the whole situation is that behind all immediate grievances and and discontents, whether Caliphate, Sikh, or non-co-operationist, there is a continual growth of racial antagonism. The ignorant masses are inoculated with it, and it is not absent from the best and most loyal Indians in the highest official positions, though these themselves disclaim and condemn it. Several distinguished Indians have told me that the women are now affected. This is a new phenomenon, but I am assured that bitterness and sedition are now more rampant behind the purdahs (curtains, i.e., women's secluded quarters) than among men. This is most deplorable, because it carries a menace much beyond the present disturbances.

(5) While it is impossible here to discuss the multitudinous causes of this growing antagonism, partly social, party commercial and partly political, it is certain that politically the chief cause is the disbelief encouraged by agitators would assist in making it a Paradise. of every class in British intentions and good faith. To this disbelief Mr. Montague's fall as a martyr to his championship of reform will, of course, contribute.

THE FUTURE.

I have had opportunities during these months of estimating the sentiments and sounding the opinions of leading men, official and unofficial, in all parts of India, and I am convinced that, whatever their views may have been, of the reforms before their enactment, there is now absolute unanimity in favour of giving that new regime every chance, and what is more, there is a universal desire to hold India along the path of self-Government and not to obstruct. No single Indian I believe, yet thinks that India is capable of walking alone. No Englishman wants to do other than help her to a condition when she can. But Indians disbelieve this.

What, therefore, is essential before all else is, while dealing severely as may be required with all forms of lawlessness, to convince Indians of the benevolence of our intentions. This needs outspokenness, firmness and directness, with especially no signs of such vacillations as have beset our policies in the past. It should be helpful in that India has at this moment by common consent probably the best lot of Provincial Governors in her history.

In conclusion, I would urge that attention be urgently directed to India's industrial needs. India inevitably is suffering from some of the industrial diseases which afflict the rest of the world, but behind this the neglect of development in various lines and Governmental apathy and indifference on the subject are quite inexcusable. Better facilities for the teachnical training of Indian youths are only aspect of the matter. Financial causes and the difficulty of making a living are at the root of most discontents in this world, and it is on the industrial side that the best hope of permanent amelioration of the conditions and the sentiments of the Indian people lies. Both the Home and the Indian Governments cannot take the matter up too earnestly.

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Dep B 461

PASSOVER AND INDIA.

THE GREAT FESTIVAL OF FREEDOM.

(BY A BENE-ISRAEL.)

The Jewish Passover begins on the 13th of this month and every Jew, wherever he may be, will be celebrating the liberation of the Jews from their bondage in Egypt over 3000 years ago. Joseph, a son of Jacob, had saved Egypt from a severe famine and in gratitude Jacob, and his sons with their children were allowed to reside and settle in Egypt. In time the services of Joseph to Egypt were forgotten and in the place of gratitude there arose in the minds of the Egyptians jealousy at the prosperity of the descendants of Jacob. The children of Jacob were then made to do servile work for the Egyptians and thus it was thought at the same time to make them harmless and useful to the Egyptians. When this expedient did not succeed and the children of Jacob continued to prosper the Egyptians thought of exterminating them altogether and a law was made by which at his birth every male child was to be put to death. The children of Israel groaned and cried to the Lord against this continued oppression and cruelty and that was all they could do. They had not the means wherewith to make themselves free and extermination seemed to be only a matter of time. Nevertheless in their despair the Almighty God sent them an unexpected deliverer in the person of Moses, who by his art and the help of the Almighty succeeded in taking away the whole lot of people, men, women and children, safe from Egypt. Thus the cries of a helpless people were heard by God and for this the Jews in every land have year by year celebrated the festival of Passover and will continue to do so.

The celebration of this festival raises peculiar sentiments and feelings in the minds of Jews; they regard it as "the great festival of freedom" and as "the festival of the public foundation of their religion." Let me quote the words of Montefiore in the "Bible for Home Reading." "Whenever and wherever there is oppression of the weak by the strong, or of one race by another, they who are knit together by the common celebration of the Passover ought to feel righteous indignation, and do all which lies in their power to remedy the wrong. The Jews should ever be foremost in the cause of freedom, of justice and of charity." Will our Viceroy remember these words when he celebrates the festival? Will he do his utmost to remedy the wrong done by Britain to India? During his stay of one year in India surely he must have found out for himself that India has been grievously wronged. Does he feel indignant at it and will he be foremost in helping to give freedom to India, and thus do an act of justice and charity?

But whether the Viceroy remembers to do the right according to the dictates of his religion or not, there is a God in heaven. If the Almighty heard the cries and prayers of a few thousand souls and delivered them from the hands of their oppressors, surely he will hear the cries of millions of his creatures and send a deliverer. Perhaps one has already come in the person of Mahatma Gandhi and it is only a question of time. Perhaps the Almighty is trying the heart of the British as he did that of Pharoah and freedom will come at an unexpected moment. Let us wait in hope and expectation, doing to the best of our abilities all that our great leader requires of us.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

is not merely a boon, it is a necessity to those who suffer from indigestion, loss of appetite, pains or fulness after meals, flatulence, acidity, headaches, biliousness or constipation! Its beneficial effects upon the principal organs of digestion—the stomach, liver and bowels—is most remarkable. The Syrup tones and strengthens them, and entirely banishes digestive disorders. Countless thousands of people owe their present good health and spirits to this well-proved remedy of fifty years' repute! Test it for yourself to-day.

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THE BHIL UNREST

GENESIS AND REMEDIES

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT

"The Amrita Bazar Patrika" publishes the following extracts from a letter which Mr. B. S. Pathik, President of the Rajasthan Sevasangha, Ajmer, has addressed to Mr. P. Holland, I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputna, Ajmer:—

Rajasthan Sevashanga Ajmer, March 23.

The information I have been receiving through different sources regarding the events that have followed the Bheel unrest beginning from its birth culminating in the recent firing upon the Bheels and resulting in the situation as it is to-day urges me to give you this trouble.

When the situation in Sirohee had assumed an alarming countenance I proseeded there at the request of the State authorities and had the opportunity to see Motilal for the first time. I was with him him for two or three days trying to persuade him to work on right lines. I succeeded in so far as the promised to amend his defective programme to dilute the demands of his followers to a degree of reason and lastly to advise them to remain perfectly non-violent. At the same time I succeeded in gaining an assurance from the Bheels that they would be ready for a reasonable compromise when the time came for it. From what I heard from Motilal and his associates about the past history—a short one of course—of this movement, I am inclined to believe that happenings of any seriously objectionable nature were few and far between that they were the work of individuals and that Motilal had no inciting hand therein. One thing, however, is certain, and that is that it was beyond Motilal's intellectual capacity to lead the public on the right path.

THE SITUATION ANALYSED.

In my opinion the following among others were the grave mistakes committed by them which made matters worse:—

(1) They kept the public out of touch with competent public workers, and failed to prevent it from drifting along the wave of consciousness into the stream of universal discontent. The public thus deprived of good guidance welcomed what advice, prudent or otherwise was available.

(2) They held out threats of arresting and even killing Motilal from the very outset. As a consequence Motilal was obliged, in self-defence and in order to make a large following and to keep it pleased, to do things—according to him right,—which were largely instrumental in creating the present crisis.

(3) Their grievances remaining without redress to any appreciable adequacy the Bheels continue to follow Motilal.

(4) No assurance of personal safety was given to Motilal, should he agree to confine his activities within legitimate limits.

(5) The subordinate officers are totally unfit for dealing with modern conditions and the air of imperiousness and insult which are a part and parcel of their nature and practice cannot but wound the self-respect of a heart even slightly imbued with modern ideas.

NO NEED FOR FIRING.

At any rate the situation had not reached a stage which unavoidably called for firing. Even the crisis in Sirochee was due to mutual misunderstanding and to unwise decisions arrived at on either side without thoroughly enquiring into the realities of the situation. Besides, although foolish, the movements of Motilal with his large following were simply to guard against his own arrest. There was no likelihood of their resulting in and unforeseen disaster, as there had been none during his wandering of a similar nature for the last several months.

No definite charge has yet been laid against Motilal.

ALLEGED MISHANDLING OF THE SITUATION.

So, after maturely considering all the circumstances I have come to the painful conclusion that adequate efforts were never made to bring the trouble to a peaceful end and to avoid bloodshed. The reasons that have driven me to the above conclusion are many. For example, I give below a few of them:—

(1) Although Government admits in its communiques that the Bheels had grievances regarding Begar, Rasad and excessive taxation, it does not appear to have taken any steps to get them redressed and thus traquilise the discontent.

(2) It is said the people belonging to the States of Gujerat and Rajputana were severely asked to agree to discuss terms for separate settlements about each state. The offer was no doubt sound from a legal point of view. But the question is whether it was suited to the temperament of the Bheels and to the nature of the situation. In my opinion it was not at all worth while to put such a proposal before people who though residing in different states belong to the same community and are not only bound by communal decision but insist on religiously abiding by them who have recognised the existing grievances and the present movement to be their communal movement; who have taken solemn vow to the effect that in whatever settlement is reached, the wishes of all concerned will be consulted: who have traditionally observed such vows at the cost of their lives: and who have done what they have done out of simplicity and good faith. The only proper course was to allow Bheels from all affected states to assemble and collectively to formulate separate demands for separate states, permitting simultaneously competent persons to guide their deliberations.

(iii) Instead of seeking co-operation at the hands of "political agitators," Government has charged them with "exploiting the Bheel unrest," probably to keep them off if any of them intended to come forward. The charge is pitiably false inasmuch as no such worker except Motilal ever approached the Bheels; as nobody even a child would ever admit Motilal as having a political aim or status. Nor was he connected with any political society. His endeavours in their infancy were limited to such social reform as abstention from drink and animal food. Besides this, he occasionally helped the Bheels by putting into black and white the representations they had commenced submitting to the various states long before. It was later on through the unwise policy of the states that forced him to amalgamate the two separate movements. The effort on the part of Government to attribute this result of the folly of states to political workers can only be interpreted as a lame excuse.

THE FIRING.

(v) It was well-known to Government that an attempt to arrest Motilal involved probable loss of several lives as also the risk of his escape. It is therefore obviously necessary before firing was ordered to have surrounded him so completely strongly as to leave no avenue of escape. (v) The communiques further say that the firing by Government troops was in self-protection against the attack by the party of Motilalee. But so far as my information goes, scarcely a Bhil used his weapon. This is amply borne out by the Government communiques which mention no casualty not a single one in the Government forces.

SITUATION GETTING WORSE.

It was therefore the duty of both the Bombay Government and the Rajputana Agency to confess these mistakes and compensate for them by taking timely measures to appease the excitement born of those mistakes.

I have been informed that for the above reasons discontent which was already active among illiterate and excitable hilly tribes is ripening into disperateness.

THE PROPER REMEDY.

Now it is duty of the Government not only for the satisfaction of the public and the public workers of the province but also for the sake of maintaining its own credit, to provide against the further spilling of a single drop of innocent human blood; to facilitate a spot enquiry by public workers into the actual conditions prevailing there and in attempt on their part to peacefully settle the trouble, if possible; to order the immediate withdrawal of its forces and to warn all the affected States against any kind of repressive measures even though non-payment of taxes continues for some time in their territories till the ferment subsides. Such a policy must naturally have a very salutory effect.

I would have preferred not to address this long letter to you, had it not been for the assurance given by my colleague Mr. Ram Narayan Chaudhary that you are one of those Englishmen who in spite of having hard official duties to perform, are endowed with a highly human heart. Refer, therefore, forming my final opinion and determining future policy about the steps I am asked by the public to take in this matter, I have deemed it advisable to communicate my views to you. I have sanguine hopes you will confirm by actual steps taken in the right direction, the views of my colleague regarding you and give to the public reason to believe that you sincerely desire to respect its opinion.

SENTENCED FOR KEEPING A GAMING HOUSE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 8.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate to-day passed orders in the case in which J. B. Beattie and three others were charged with keeping a common gaming house known as the Tattersall Club. It was alleged that the club was a place for race gambling. The police raided the club, took away five thousand rupees, and arrested eighty-three persons. The Magistrate convicted all the four accused in the first batch, fined Beattie rupees five hundred, another accused rupees three hundred, and the remaining two rupees one hundred each. The money found in the club was ordered to be confiscated.

A LOST CHILD.

Mr. A. V. V. Mudaliar, Camp Clerk to Commissioner, Jubbulpore, writes:—

A boy by name Rangabash, son of Jagadambal, is missing from the 28th March. He started from Ambachari to the Madrassi Girls' School at Nagpur on the morning of the 28th March, but neither attended school nor returned home. The boy is by caste a Naidu, about 7 years old. He is of fair complexion and has cropped hair. He was wearing a *dhoti* and a small shirt, when he went to school. He is the only son to his mother. The boy's mother will be exceedingly grateful if any body who informs her through me about his whereabouts.

A Government Press Note says:—In Press Note No. 4329, dated the 23rd September 1919, it was announced that a donation of Rs. 10,000 had been made by Mr. A. H. Mama, a Parsi gentleman of Karachi, for the training of blinded soldiers of the Indian Army at the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Bombay. As no blinded soldier has come forward to take advantage of the fund during the last three years, the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) have distributed the amount in the following manner as proposed by Mr. A. H. Mama:—The Girls' Guides Association, Karachi Branch, Rs. 1,000; The Boy Scouts Association, Karachi Branch, Rs. 1,000; The Ida Rieu Poor Welfare Association, Karachi, Rs. 2,000; The Lady Dufferin Hospital, Karachi, Rs. 2,000; The Bai Goolbai Mehta Parsi Maternity Home, Karachi, 2,000; The Red Cross Society, Karachi Branch, Rs. 2,000.

INDIA REVISITED.

OLD AND NEW "POLITICALS."

GREAT SOCIAL CHANGES.

(BY ST. NIHAL SINGH.)

The new spirit animating the Indians who were formerly called by outsiders the "educated classes," and who are now styled "politically minded," is manifesting itself in two ways. Firstly, it has made an enormous difference in the attitude of those classes towards the masses. Whereas, less than a dozen years ago, when I was last in India, the "politicals" did not take any special pains to establish contact with the common people, now they are straining every nerve to establish such contact. Recent sessions of the Indian National Congress have been attended by thousands of peasants, and the masses constitute the main strength of the non-co-operation movement. The Indians who are co-operating with the Government cannot ignore the common people because their existence depends in no small measure upon the votes cast in many cases by persons who are unlettered or not much more than literate. The labour movement, which in so short a time has gained a remarkable hold upon India, has also proved instrumental in bringing the industrial worker and the educated Indian together.

THE GROWTH OF SELF-RESPECT.

The new spirit animating the educated Indians has had a no less powerful effect upon their attitude towards non-Indians. Time was—and not so very long ago—when not a few Indians who came in contact with the British and other foreigners permitted their good manners to be interpreted as supineness. Now, this cowering, cringing mentality, which was responsible for India's depressed status more than all the other agencies combined, has almost wholly disappeared. Persons who, in the old days, would let anyone walk over them without so much as whimpering are now standing erect and demanding their rights.

Indians, whether the world calls them "Moderate" or "Extremist," or whether they style themselves "Liberal" or "Nationalist," or whether they choose to co-operate with the British officials or are attempting to boycott them, have lost that spirit of political mendicancy which so recently characterised them. There is not a single Indian of any consequence who does not believe that Indians can be and should be self-sufficing in respect of managing their own affairs, and who is not working towards that end. Some are more willing to learn from the British than others; but in the last analysis all realise that nations by themselves are made, and are acting upon that principle.

"NO CRUTCHES."

It is the fashion in India to-day to depict the Indian co-operator as a person without backbone. Anyone who knows how powerful an instrument social boycott can be in my country does not need to be told that such a description is a malicious libel inspired by Indians who are toeing office in various parts of the country, and have no hesitation in saying that were they not true patriots and men of courage they would have followed the line of least resistance and joined Mahatma Gandhi, who undoubtedly wields an influence in India which no pen can exaggerate.

In methods the "Moderate" may differ from the "Extremist," yet so far as the sense of self-respect and the spirit of self-reliance are concerned there is no material difference. Each is determined to make India selfsufficing as far and as quickly as possible. "No crutches" may well be taken as being modern India's slogan.

The spirit of sturdy independence which is becoming more and more dominant in India has, of course, enabled the educated Indian to get over the fear of being shadowed which used to haunt him. To-day there are, if anything, even more "plain-clothes men" on duty than was the case eleven years ago. I find, nevertheless, that people indulge in brutally frank criticism of the Government without troubling to find out who is within earshot.

VOLUNTARY MARTYRS.

India, I find, has developed during my long absence the will to freedom in a manner which appears to me nothing short of marvellous. Men—and even women—are willing to endure suffering. That is the truest test of their love of liberty.

As I write, a scene which I witnessed eleven years ago at Allahabad rises before my mind's eye. I was staying, at the time, at the magnificent mansion owned by Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, one of the most successful lawyers in India. He lived more like a Parisian nobleman than an Indian. His Goanese (semi-Portuguese) cook placed before us meals of which any "cordon bleu" might well have been proud. The variety and vintage of his wines might have moved the proprietor of a rich hostelry in Europe to envy. The master of the house never ceased expressing regret because the plant which he had put in to supply electric light was not working. He owned more than one powerful motor, and drove his car himself. His clothes came from Bond-street, and were always the last word in fashion.

To-day this ease-loving fashionable man is langguishing in gaol, because he deliberately chose of his own free will to contravene laws which, he considers, unduly restrict the freedom of his fellow countrymen. Some time before he went to prison he had given up his larg and lucrative practice, burned the Bon-street creations, and taken to wearing clothes made of the coarsest hand-made cloth. You may profoundly differ from him in regard to the methods which he employs. You cannot, however, but recognise the great change which has taken place in his psychology and in his spirit. And Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, I can assure the reader, is by no means an isolated case.

DISMAY OF OFFICIALS.

The officials who have not moved with the times are, of course, aghast at this sudden growth of the sense of self-respect among the Indian people. They make no secret of their preference for the old type of Indian who left his carriage standing outside the gate and walked across the yard to the house; who took off his shoes in the verandah before he stepped into the drawing room; who bowed and scraped; who never expressed disagreement, no matter how cardinally he differed; and who unfuestioningly carried out the orders he received. They cannot, however, stop the process of transition. That order of Indians is doomed to extinction.

In India, as elsewhere, there is, of course, the danger that the pendulum will swing too far. On all sides I see signs showing unmistakably that that has, in many instances, proved to be the case. That a few Indian young men behave as if rudeness and self-respect were interchangeable terms. The new spirit of independence is, moreover, leading some young Indians to defy all authority—paternal and Governmental alike. Such manifestations may well cause anxiety at times, because if national indiscipline ever became prevalent in India, we Indians would suffer far more than the British, who are professedly here for the day, while we are here for the morrow as well.

The situation, while no doubt difficult, is by no means hopeless India can be conciliated, and in her as well as in Britain's interest she must be persuaded to get over her present bitter mood.—"Observer."

MAHAVEERA JAYANTI.

JAIN MEETING IN LALBAG.

The Annual Jayanti of Mahaveera, the founder of Jain religion, was observed on Sunday in the Lalbag Jain Temple, Bhuleshwar, where about 500 people had gathered.

Pandit Lalan, who spoke first said there were numerous faiths and different creeds. But the highest religion was that of non-violence. Non-violence included not merely not-killing but also, not giving pain mentally or physically to any sentient being. Mahaveer's life was a great example of the teaching of their belief that it was not enough merely not to kill but to die, and dying, conquer death. It is not enough to come and pay your respects to him. You must act up to His teaching. Pandit Lalan said that sacrifices (yagnas) were now rare chiefly due to the spread of the Jain religion, and in this connection we must take to heart the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi that to attain our salvation we must never stoop to gain our end at the expense of other people's life in other words.

Mr. B. N. Maisheri who followed proceeded on the lines of utility as well as principle. He said the renunciation and piety of their leader were now matters of the past, his community had been steadily deteriorating in the matter of moral Satyagraha, that, in brief, they were wanting in the requiste of manly *Ahimsa* and were only making virtue of a necessity in meekly pocketing every insult on the sacred plea of non-violence! Nevertheless, he protested, Pandit Lalan's statement that 'there were no sacrifices (yagnas)' was not keeping with the fact, for at present there was going on, in the country, the sublimest sacrifice ever held in which the best in the country was consecrated. This sacrifice, like the Pauranic sacrifices of old, was already telling on the throne of the high India.

"Where is our *Daya*?" he concluded "We have panjrapoles by the score for animals, while our men and women are in a condition for more pitiable than that of the leanest cow."

Mr. Shivji Devsi made a powerful appeal for unity in the matter of one solid attempt at relieving the suffering of the distressed "whether you call that *Swaraj* or whatever you like".

A summing up by the *Acharyaji* who laid stress on the two-fold duty of maintaining non-violence in the religions as well as the political sense and following Mahatma Gandhi terminated the function.

DOMINION STATUS.

A CANADIAN INTERPRETATION.

In the House of Commons, Ottawa, on March 9, Mr. Mackonzzie King, the Prime Minister, refused the request of Mr. Merghen to ask the British Government whether Mr. Meighen is at liberty to disclose any part of any secret proceedings of the Prime Ministers' Conference in London last summer. Mr. King declared that he saw no necessity for asking the advice of the British Government as to what ought to be done, in asmuch as the Conference was one of all the self-governing portions of the Empire, and consequently there was no more reason for asking the permission of Britain than for asking the permission of Australia, New Zealand, or South Africa.

Mr. Meighen.—"It is true that all the parties to the Conference were equal in status, but the Conference was called by the British Government, and they have issued the report. Therefore it is their right to say what part of it shall be regarded as secret."

Mr. King.—"I simply take the ground that the Conference was a gathering of representatives of different countries who all met on a basis of equality. For that reason I do not propose to return to Colonial status as far as this country is concerned by asking permission to quote from the report."—The "Times."

MR. MONTAGU'S LIBERALISM.

EFFECT OF INDIAN DESPATCH.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

The one thing that Liberals remember to-night most keenly in this sudden and yawning gulf of crisis is that Mr. Montagu is a Liberal, and a good Liberal. At the time of writing we are all in the dark about the circumstances attending the publication of the Indian Government's letter to the British Government.

A QUESTION OF LOYALTIES.

Mr. Montagu's friends indignantly deny that the sanction of the publication of the letter could be a breach of faith. It was a question of loyalties and if his action could be called disloyalty to his colleagues in the Cabinet it was they hold; an act of loyalty to the Empire of which India is so great yet so silent a part. Indian people must know what their Government though about the Khaliphate and the Near Eastern questions before these questions were settled by a secret meeting between France, England and Italy.

Undoubtedly the Cabinet would not have agreed to publication and Mr. Montagu would not have agreed to silence, so the resignation would have come about anyway. It is argued also that in the present Government the theory of collective Cabinet responsibility does not exist, and that this is proved by many instances. The one thing there seems to be no doubt about is that Mr. Montagu did what he did with his eyes open and that there was time to consult his colleagues.

But did he forecast also the effect of his resignation which was the plain consequence of his act? Will not his disappearance from the Government rather inflame the Indian minds yet further? Probably, like most straightforward men in the crisis of their life, he only saw one course—and that was, in his case, that the voice of India must be heard and that India must know that she is being heard. The rest lies with the gods.

MR. MONTAGU'S LIBERALISM.

Mr. Montagu has been from the beginning one of the few Liberals in the present Cabinet who always remembered their Liberalism. During the reprisals in Ireland period I believe he fought strongly against them, and only his belief in the immediate importance of what he could do for India prevented him from resigning at that time. Those who on deputations discussed Indian questions with him, knew how advanced and humane he was on the crucial happenings that have largely led to the present unhappy state of Indian opinion.

It was not his fault if a stronger and wiser line was not taken about the Amritsar affair. Perhaps he should have resigned then, for he knew what that unhappy event meant to our future in India. He saw the effect of the Irish reprisals on India and he saw also the importance to India of concessions and peace in Egypt. He never reviled or rebuked his old Liberal colleagues and whatever mistakes he may have made from the best motives, and Liberals must believe in his future.

THE OFFICIAL VIEW OF THE READING DESPATCH.

What effect is the Indian despatch to have on British policy in the Near East? Official quarters find the answer an embarrassing one. While there is extreme reluctance to allow so improper an act as that of the Indian Government to deflect the Home Government from its settled policy or to allow it to interfere with the date of the Near Eastern Conference, now fixed after months of delay, for the 22nd of this month, there is reluctance on the other hand to accept the odium of appearing to slight Indian opinion.

The Government is placed in a dilemma. The Near Eastern Conference has been arranged mainly by British efforts. Lord Curzon's policy which aims at the evacuation by Greece of the Smyrna Zone, the protection of the Christian minorities and fixing of the Rodosto-Midia line in Thrace, as the Greek frontier, is the only constructive policy on the part of any Allied Government.

The manifesto of Lord Reading in the official view contributes nothing new in substance to arguments which were taken into consideration by the Government when deciding on British policy in the Near East. Ever since the Armistice, Moslem opinion in India has had the fullest opportunity of expressing its point of view. The Indian Khilafat Delegation in which Mohammed Ali was the guiding spirit announced their policy at once after the Armistice. They had a long interview with the Prime Minister on March 19, 1920, when their case was carefully considered. They had a further opportunity during the July conference of Empire Prime Ministers last year when the Near Eastern question was considered from an Imperial point of view.

It is felt in official quarters that the Indian opinion had already been sufficiently expressed and considered and that the unprecedented act of publishing the Indian despatch to prejudice the Near East Conference cannot admit of any defence.

(Continued from column 6.)

stated that "it was impossible for us to tolerate a subordinate of Government dictating to us from a distance of 6,000 miles." In other words it means that even the high official of the Viceroy's position who is a representative of the King Emperor in India cannot dictate terms to His Lordship, and by this statement Lord Curzon has displayed a vain spirit of folly. As a result of such painful pronouncement, he wishes Lord Reading to precipitate his resignation. Lord Curzon is further of opinion that the Government of India is not a legal tribunal to dispose of the Muslim appeal. Can the Head of the Indian Administration stand such insinuations as these? The answer to this is an emphatic "no." It may further be noted that the Government of India merely represented Muslim demands, and these demands will be pressed on the attention of Government until we are freed from the yoke of Islamic enemies like Lord Curzon, and until the short-sighted politicians of Europe have begun to realise the justice of our demands."

THE URDU PRESS.

THE "VAKIL" DEFENDS THE POLICY OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

(*Specially Translated for the "Bombay Chronicle."*)

The "Vakil" of Amritsar in a recent editorial note on the above subject writes thus:—

"A Hindu contemporary regrets that the "Bombay Chronicle," which is an English daily of repute in Bombay, has of late been performing the functions of a pure Islamic paper, instead of a purely national Indian organ. Our contemporary is very sorry for the present policy of "The Chronicle," and considers that it will be to no avail. The Managing Board of the paper contains Hindu and Muslim members. The journal is conducted by a European Muslim Editor, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall assisted by the Joint Editor Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi and a European Muslim Assistant Editor. On its stan there are both Hindu and Muslim members. As far as we know, its policy is that of a national and Organ, but it feels for the existing disabilities under which the Muslim community labors, and naturally, therefore, advocacy has got a Muslim tinge about it. Why such a policy has caused so much regret to our contemporary we are at a loss to know, but our contemporary assigns no reasons for such opinion. If the policy of the paper is to be regretted, can our contemporary point out a single organ in India which has not adopted a similar policy? Can it name a single Hindu paper which in spite of being styled as a national and extremist organ, does not plead the cause of its own community if occasion demands it? Among the English papers we may cite the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," "The Leader," the "Bengali," the "Tribune," and among the Urdu journals, the "Bande Mataram," the "Partap," etc. Although they claim to be absolutely impartial and non-partisan, yet in dealing with questions of joint Muslim and Hindu interest they discuss them from the Hindu point of view, and thus become purely sectarian. These papers have frequently attacked and criticised the Punjab educational policy, and have not written now even a line about the unbearable sufferings of the poor helpless Moplah women and children. Does not such an attitude of their part clearly prove our statement? The truth is that nominally all papers are called national in India but practically, they are either Hindu or Muslim from a national point of view, except perhaps a few Muslim papers of an indifferent turn of mind."

POSITION OF MUSLIMS.

The "Vakil" writes on this subject something what in the following strain:—In a leader after bewailing the incarceration of Mr. Gandhi it says that the late Mr. Tilak has only proclaimed that Swaraj was our birthright, but Mr. Gandhi has raised this cry to such an extent that every individual in India became imbued with patriotic spirit for Swaraj. Discussing the present situation from a Muslim point of view it writes "Mahatma has been torn away from us for a very long period—The question then arises what should be done by our countrymen now, especially by Muslims? He was the acknowledged leader of both the communities by whom he was held in great reverence, while the Hindus adored him as a deity, the Muslims equally shewed him all the respect possible and bowed to his decisions. There will be several Mahatma Gandhis in future among Hindus but there will be none in the Muslim community. Those whom we considered as our leaders have been themselves the true followers of Mr. Gandhi and taught us to be his staunch adherents. The Ali Brothers taught us this lesson, and Maulana Azad also the same and now Hakim Ajmal Khan follows suit with them. The advice of our leaders is not in vain as unless we follow our leaders we shall not be able to reach our goal. At the same time it must be stated that we lose the habit of thinking for ourselves if we depend upon others. In this case it certainly becomes very difficult to realise our object as we look to others for guidance. But with our Hindu brethren the case is different. Among them there are many who in fact accept the principles of Mr. Gandhi but adopt different methods of working. Who is there amongst us that can chalk out a line of action for us ' Then should we wait and see how events will shape themselves in future and then work out the programme prepared by Mr. Gandhi? Or will they find out some other course most suitable to gain our end.

The time has come for Muslims to reconsider their position. At present the political conditions prevailing are different. On one side Mr. Lloyd George and his Coalition Party are for the Greeks, while on the other, Lord Northcliff is trying for the collapse of Coalition. The Muslims can, therefore, take advantage of these differences between the political parties in England, and the best way for us to do is to send again a strong deputation to England, and make an earnest effort in the matter of the Khilafat. Considering the political conditions there a slight attempt on our part is sure to succeed and enable us to win our case. The "Bombay Chronicle," than which there can be no greater supporter of the Khilafat, is of this opinion which is shared in also by the Central Khilafat Committee. Our contemporary thinks there will be no better opportunity than the present for the expression of our views. It is therefore necessary that we should take steps to send up a deputation without loss of time to Great Britain."

LORD CURZON'S ANGER.

In an editorial note the "Humdum" of Lucknow makes the following observations:—

"Mr. Montagu in his speech at Cambridge attacked Lord Curzon in such a manner that the latter gave full vent to his feelings of anger and pain in a powerful speech in the House of Lords in which he appears, as Reuter says, to have been overpowered by sensational emotions, and adopted a censorious and sarcastic tone in respect of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. In the course of his sensational speech he

(Continued in column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting to express sorrow at the death of Pundita Ramabai, Sir Stanley Reed to preside, at 7 p.m., at the Wilson College Hall.

50th year's Jubilee celebrations of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College, in the hall of the College, 5-30 p.m., Hon. Mr. Justice Rajiji to preside.

WEDNESDAY, April 12.

Meeting of business women of Bombay under the auspices of Women Workers' Federation, Watson's Hotel, 6-45 p.m.

"BAND AT CHOWPATTY BAND-STAND."

The Band of the G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A.F. (India) will play a programme of Music at the Chowpatty Band-Stand on to-day (Tuesday) commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

BAND AT MARY GYMKHANA.

The Arcadian band will play this evening (Tuesday) at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana under the direction of Mr. Vincent Nunes at 6 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the outward Mails of the 29th ultimo, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

The Mail Steamer "China", which left Bombay on the 25th ultimo, arrived Marseilles on Saturday the 8th instant.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

One Hunting Leopard (Cynaelurus Jubatus) has been presented to the Zoological collection of the Victoria Gardens by Messrs. Cawasji Dinshaw of Aden.

BOMBAY CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

In the bye-election of the All-India Congress Committee, Mr. V. A. Desai is elected to fill in the vacancy created by the imprisonment of Mr. Banker.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

This Exhibition was duly opened last Wednesday and will remain open for invited guests till Tuesday, the 11th instant, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. (S. T.). It will be open to the general public on Monday and Tuesday, the 17th and 18th instant, on presentation of admission tickets, which will be obtainable free on application at the Office of the Secretary, Schools Committee, on the 12th and 13th inst.

"RAMNAVMI MAHOTSAVA."

The above ceremony was performed by the Vile Parle Rashtriya Shala in the bungalow of Seth Hemchand Mohanlal Javeri on the 6th instant, under the Presidentship of Seth Ranchhorddas Hansraj when the Rashtriya song was sung and a good dialogue was recited by the students studying in this school.

Mr. G. D. Raichura delivered a good lecture on Ram Jayanti in which he narrated all the historical events that happened in the time of Dasharatha when he was ruling over India. He also spoke highly about the recent movements concerning the Rashtriya Sapta which takes place from to-day. The Secretary of the school and the Treasurer appealed to the public for funds for the school.

BOMBAY POSTAL CLERKS' CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Postal Clerk's Club was held on the 8th inst. in the Harischandra Karyalaya, Khetwadi, under the presidency of Mr. H. A. Sams, I.C.S., Postmaster-General of Bombay. Mr. S. C. Joshi, Honorary Secretary of the Presidency Postal Association, was among those present. Mr. Sams, in thanking the club for inviting him to preside at the meeting, said that he had no idea that he would be requested to speak that evening. He was very glad to meet them all and wish them goodbye, as he expected to go away shortly on transfer. He understood that the club was established some fourteen years ago, and he was gratified to see that the membership was good, while the management was both competent and economical. Personally he preferred working committees of employees to meet periodically and discuss with employers all questions affecting the conditions of the staff. He was not sorry, however, that unions had come into existence and assured those present not to be lead away with the idea that Government proposed to cut off their independence by any interference in their affairs. All that the Government notification meant, as far as he was aware, was that the accounts should be (well and carefully kept and that the office-bearers should be such as could be relied upon. Turning to the death benefit fund, Mr. Sams while sincerely wishing it all success urged that all members should take advantage of life insurence and thus be altogether independent of outside help. He congratulated the club on its sound financial position and on securing the valuable services of Mr. S. C. Joshi as honorary secretary. Dealing the grievances which [illegible] deputation pressed their case before him last year, in consequence of which he was able to meet them half-way, leaving the rest to be tackled by his successor. In conclusion he urged them to be patient and hammer away at any grievances under which they may still be smarting. In any action they all must be loyal and proceed cautiously and constitutionally, and he would be glad to follow their activities in his new sphere with great interest.

Before Mr. Sams left the meeting he was heartily thanked by those present for the trouble he had taken in attending the meeting at short notice. The further proceedings of the meeting were then conducted under the presidency of Mr. Joshi and terminated at a late hour after light refreshments and entertainment in Indian music.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS

The following gentlemen have been elected as office-bearers to the B. P. A.:—

Secretaries.—Messrs. Faiz B. Tyabji, H. P. Mody, Kanji Dwarkadas, D. G. Dalvi.

Members of Council.—Messrs. K. Natrajan, J. B. Petit, Chhotabhai A. Vakil, M. R. Jayakar, G. N. Thakore, K. F. Nariman, K. M. Munshi, N. M. Muzumdar, F. J. Ginwala, Gulabchand Deochand, B. D. Lam, B. B. Joshi, Mavji Govindji Sheth, Hansraj Pragji, Dr. T. M. Kaji, Ratanshi Morarji, Jamnadas M. Mehta, U. K. Trivedi, N. M. Samarth, H. D. Nanavatti, Husseinbhai A. Lalji, H. V. Divatia, Sheriff Devji Kanji, J. R. Gharpure, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, C. S. Deole, M. P. Madon, N. M. Joshi, G. N. Gupte, Cowasjee Jehangir, B. R. B. Jeejeebhoy, D. J. Irani, Dr. M. C. Javle, B. N. Apakhtiyar, R. K. R. Cama, M. D. Altekar, R. S. Navalkar, V. S. Trilokekar, Govindlal Motilal Shivlal, T. A. Kulkarni, Shahpur N. Gazdar, M. R. Bodas, A. K. Bawa, V. A. Naik, Joseph Baptista, J. K. Mehta.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

HARDENED CRIMINALS SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athawle, Acting third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Sampat on charged one Gondia Ganput, with criminal breach of trust as a carrier in respect of four bales of cotton pieces, valued at Rs. 3,400 belonging to one Bhogilal Mahadeo, the complainant.

Mr. Kotasthani, pleader, defended the accused.

The facts of the case are that the complainant loaded the accused's cart with four bales of cotton pieces on the 15th of March last to be taken to Borri Bunder. The complainant went to the station and failed to see his goods there. Thereupon, he reported the matter to the police. The police after having made inquiries recovered some of the goods which the complainant indentified and arrested the accused. The goods were found with one Mohamed Ismail, a dyer residing at Hanuman Gully. It was afterwards found out that the accused with one Mahadeo Ganput sold the goods to Mohamed Ismail for Rs. 1,600, out of which the accused received Rs. 400 in cash and one Mahadeo Ganput got Rs. 400.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted his thirteen previous convictions. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mahadeo Ganput was next charged with helping to dispose of the abovementioned stolen property. He pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted his four previous convictions, the last one being four years in a case in the High Court.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default to suffer further six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mohamed Ismail, a Mohamedan dyer was next charged with receiving the above stolen property.

Mr. M. K. Azad, Barrister-at-Law, defended the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 200 in default to suffer four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CASE THAT FAILED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. D. N. Khandalawala, Nazirkhan Sabrathikhan charged Rajabally Khimji with defamation. Messrs. Coelho and Pradhan pleaders appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Sorab B. Banaji, Bar-at-Law.

The prosecution story was that accused Rajabally instituted a false charge of theft against complainant Nazirkhan and filed complaint against him at the Nagpada Police Stations. The police arrested Nazirkhan and he had to remain in police custody for about a month. Mr. Indravadan Mehta, the Additional Magistrate, discharged the accused for want of evidence. Complainant therefore brought a case of defamation against Rajabally for malicious prosecution.

The defence was that the complainant should have gone to the learned Magistrate, who discharged him, for sanction to prosecute the accused. The learned Magistrate who tried the case of theft against the present complainant, did not mention a word in his judgment that the case was false.

His Worship after hearing the evidence, discharged the accused.

A GRIM IRANY.

Ramchandra Anant, a police constable of Thana police, who retired on pension a few days ago, came to Byculla on Sunday morning to proceed to his country. While crossing the railway line with luggage in his hands, he was knocked down by a local train. He was removed to J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

PROVINCIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A Special General Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Office of the Congress Committee, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

FORTH-COMING MEETINGS.

MULSHI SATYAGRAH MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the principal Maharashtra leaders and sympathisers of the Mulsi Satyagrah movement in Sardar Griha at 3 p.m., on Friday (14th inst.) in order to discuss and settle the future policy as regards the Satyagrah movement.

HARIKATHA KALAKSHEPAMA.

A Harikatha Kalakshepama on "Seethakalyanam" will be performed by Brahmasri Anantarama Bhagavatar of Palghat, at Vaidya's Hall, Off. Dadar English School, Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadar, on Friday (the 14th inst.), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

KHADI EXHIBITION IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee an All-India Khaddar Exhibition will be held in Bombay in the next month (May). Those desirous of exhibiting their goods are requested to communicate with the Secretaries, Khaddar Exhibition Committee, 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE GURUKULA.

The eleventh anniversary of the "Gurukula Vidyalaya" and the first anniversary of the Vishweshwaranand Nityanand Vedic Mahavidyalaya (the College of Oriental and Vedic Learning) the award of certificates and prizes to the successful Brahmacharies, and the admission of [illegible] taneously competent persons to guide their Sunday, the 14th, 15th, 16th April, in a special Mandap opposite the Gurukula Buildings (on the sea-side due north) on Sunday morning from 7-30 to 10-30 a.m. and every noon and evening from 1-30 to 7-30 p.m. when prominent Sanyasis, Educationists and Pandit will deliver suitable speeches; Bhajanic Dorelal of all—India fame and Prof. Baldeo will entertain with music and songs; Brahmacharies will give recitations, songs and dialogues, in Sanskrit, Gujrati and English, and under the guidance of Professor Gadadhar Tewari will demonstrate their physical strength by various amazing feats and exercises. There will be also an exhibition of the work of the Students in Drawing, Carpentry, Painting, Spinning and Weaving.

IN AID OF SURAT RASHTRIYA SHALA FUND.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday (the 16th inst.), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when there will be short addresses, Bhajans, National songs, etc., by well known speakers and workers. Net proceeds will be given away in aid of the Surat Rashtriya Shala (National Education) Fund. Tickets range from 8 As. to Rs. 10 and can be had from Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Apollo Street, between 12-30 and 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), daily.

WORKERS WELFARE LEAGUE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was rather amused to read that "the most important and gratifying product of this small association of Indian and English Workers (to wit, the Workers Welfare League of India in London) was the establishment in India of the Indian Trade Union Congress." I have been connected with the origin and growth of the Indian Trade Union Congress, and I am certain that this London League had as much to do with the Trade Union Congress as the Man in the moon had to do with Morley's man crying from the moon.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matheran Body, 7th April, 1922.

NATIONAL WEEK.

TO-DAYS' PUBLIC FUNCTIONS.

MASS MEETING AT MATUNGA.

At 9 p.m. (S. T.), at a public meeting. Messrs. Pickthall, Khadilker, J. K. Mehta, Motiwalla and Jerajani will address the meeting. Mr. Brelvi also will be present.

The Matunga Khadi Exhibition will remain open for only three days.

The following is the programme:—

To-day (Tuesday) from 8 to 10 a.m., National songs by Messrs. Raichura and Shivjibhoy.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI.

Under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. in the Maidan, at the junction of Musjid Bunder Road and Dariasthan Lane. Mr. S. R. Bomanji will preside and Messrs. Motiwala, Raichura and J. M. Mehta, Dr. Welkar and others will speak on the "National Week." Special seats will be reserved for ladies.

FORTH-COMING FUNCTIONS.

LADIES' MEETING AND PROCESSION.

Under the auspices of the Rashtria Stree Sabha, there will be a public meeting of ladies to-morrow (Wednesday) at 3 p.m., at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, and a procession of ladies will start from the Marwadi Vidyalaya to Madhava Bag at 4-30. Ladies are specially requested to attend in *Khaddar*.

MEETING AND PROCESSION AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the above Committee, Mr. K. P. Khadilkar will address a public meeting at Chinchpukli—Jain Sthanak—to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. Mrs. Naidu will preside. Bi-Amma, the mother of the Ali Brothers, is also going to be present.

On the 13th instant, a procession of volunteers and workers will start from Kalachowki at 7 p.m.

LADIES' DAY AT MATUNGA.

To-morrow (Wednesday) is reserved for ladies from 1 to 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the Matunga Khadi Exhibition.

NATIONAL WEEK AT BYCULLA.

PROCESSION AND HAWKING OF KHADDAR.

Under the auspices of the Byculla Congress Committee on Sunday last Congress Volunteers went in a procession through most of the streets of the Byculla Ward chiefly at Kamatipura and Madanpura. During the procession collections in aid of the Tilak Swaraj Fund were made and *Khaddar* sold from door to door.

The residents of Byculla Ward are mostly members of the depressed classes, such as Mahars and Bunglies. All of them are uneducated and very backward. They live in insanitary quarters. During the procession through Kamatipura and by the side of the Mahar shawls in Byculla proper, the depressed classes were eagerly watching and some of them bought *Khaddar*, but they seemed to know very little of the true significance of *Khaddar* and Charkha." There is much spade-work to be done by the Congress workers of this ward in this respect.

Khaddar for hawking in the Byculla Ward was supplied at cost price by Lokamanya Swadeshi Bhandara, Girgaum, Swadeshi Bhandara of Mr. L. M. Srikant's and the Zanana Stores.

KHADDAR SUBSIDIES.

TAMIL P. C. C.'S REQUEST.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, April 9.

Srijut Arnie Subramania Sastri presided. The first resolution moved from the chair runs thus: This Committee appeals to the All-India Working Committee that in any scheme of help by subsidy or otherwise for the production of Khadder this Province should have a fair share of it; otherwise the Khadder production in many districts in the Province will suffer by unequal competition with subsidised import from other provinces and as a consequence discourage hand-spinning and weaving.

A good deal of discussion took place but it was finally passed unanimously. Some were of opinion that the scheme of the Working Committee was misconceived.

Then Srijut C. Rajagopalachariar moved the following: The Committee be empowered to suggest alteration and amendments in the rule of Provincial Congress Committee, the organisation of the district and other committees and also the election rules. The following constitute the Committee:—Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, A. Rangasami Iyyangar, and T. V. Venkatarama Ayyar. The resolution was passed unanimously. Discussion was heated and stormy, when the resolution of Srijut E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, suggesting filling up of vacancies in the All-India Congress Committee caused by those members who are now in jail. Six vacancies had to be filled up but Mr. Varadarajulu Naidu's place was omitted, as he was expected to be released very shortly. Srijut S. Satyamurti and a few others wanted that these vacancies should not be filled up but if it was the intention of the majority that they should be filled up, then election should take place by means of single transferable vote. After much discussion it was agreed that the original resolution should stand. The following names were accepted: Messrs. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, C. Andinarayana Chettiar, Moulvee Sayd Lullah Sahib, T. V. Venkata[illegible]

APRIL 6.

INDIA'S DAY OF AWAKENING.

Professor T. L. Vaswani thus writes about April 6, the opening day of the National Week:—

On this Day India awoke.

On this Day the revered Leader asked the people to combat political evils with the weapon of Satyagraha.

He has found his place in the prison-house,—to him a sacred place.

In such a place, 5 thousand years ago, was born the Avatara, Krishna. In such a place, it may be the will of God, India may find her avatara of Freedom.

Violence has been the creed of the practical West. Self-suffering has been the faith of India.

It is the faith of Christ:—"Blessed are the Meek; for they shall inherit the Earth."

That faith voiced he,—the great-souled Gandhi.

The Rowlatt Act, passed in the teeth of united opposition, was a crime against the People. The Act, thank God, is dead.

Sir Michael and General Dyer were resolved to resist the new spirit. Repression developed into a reign of terror.

On April 13, was enacted the terrible tragedy.

The anguish of Hindu-Muslim martyrs and the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian leaders call us to the Task of To-day.

To-day I have been whispering to myself the text from the Gita:—"What did my Pandavas do on the Holy Field?"

To-day should be to every one of us a day of *self-examination* and *self-purification*.

How may we meet the challenge of the Lord's question:—"What did my Pandavas do on the Holy Field"? What story does the year tell of the part we have played in the struggle for Freedom?

Critics tell us the great Leader has 'failed.' My prayer this day is;—"O God of India! Hold high the honour of Hindusthan and save us from vulgar 'success'! Teach us to worship Thee with 'failure.'!"

Swaraja is in the Search and the Struggle.

In the broken Temple dwells the God we would worship. Let us place at His Feet our little crushed flowers.

Many of India's children lie prostrate to-day.

Them I fain would ask to remember that in 'failures' of Idealism slumbers victory of the Soul, as electricity slumbers in the clouds. And power is built in pain.

'Tis my faith that we shall win,—if we will have no hate in our hearts, and if we will trust the Captain who never sleeps.

For purity and prayer link men with the Immortals.

Therefore, in the very rage of Repression, I find my strength by holding fast to the Faith which says:—

We will not leave the Struggle to our children.

We will not let the Movement be crushed by coercion.

Within it is the Bharat Shakti, the spirit of India the Ancient, of India the Immortal.

The National Movement is a manifestation of God Himself.

PUBLIC MEETING AT RAJKOT.

VOW OF USING KHADI.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, April 7.

A big public meeting of the citizens of Rajkot City and Civil Station was held yesterday evening in the Rashtriya Mandan under the presidency of Mr. D. B. Suala, Bar-at-Law, when the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

(1) This meeting respectfully congratulates Mahatma Gandhi whose life is full of great and unparallaled services to the motherland, on his being sentenced by Government to a very heavy term of six years' imprisonment, while rendering said services, and urges the inhabitants of Kathiawad—the birth-place of Mahatmaji and those of Rajkot a place of his residence for a long time to obey his teachings by doing their level best for the spread and popularisation of Rentea and Khaddar and to take a vow of using henceforth nothing but hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar.

(2) This meeting expresses its deep sorrow on having read in newspapers the account which he employs. You cannot, however, and with Mahatma Gandhi in Yerwada gaol that he is being treated there as a common prisoner, and urges the Government to give him a treatment worthy of a Saint.

(3) This meeting strongly disapproves the actions of the Government of Bombay in directing the arrest and confinement in jail for three days of Messrs. Mansukhlal R. Mehta and Manilal V. Kothary and issuing subsequently against them quite arbitrary and unjust orders of externment from the limits of Civil stations and Thana Circles, without showing authority of any law, rule or regulation and emphatically urges the Government to rescind immediately the said orders.

WHY THE LATE POPE FAILED?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is now a matter of common knowledge, how the late Pope strove so hard throughout the war to bring about peace amongst the belligerents. His ideas of International Settlement were given out to the world, long before Woodrow Wilson came on the scene. According to the "Nation" the late Pope advocated:—

(1) The substitution of the moral force of right for the material force of arms.

(2) The "Simultaneous and reciprocal reduction of armaments."

(3) The "adoption of a system of compulsory arbitration, with sanctions against the disobedient."

(4) The "liberty and the community of the seas."

(5) No Indemnities, no annexations, and restoration of occupied lands.

And who obstructed the Pope's pious and persistent efforts for European Peace?

(1) Was it the Kaiser? No.!

(2) Was it the Austrian Emperor? No.!

(3) Was it the Sultan of Turkey? No!

(4) Was it the Tsar of Bulgaria? No.!

of the Pope for Peace? According to the "Nation" it was the *Secret Treaty with Italy* which pledged France, Great Britain and Russia to support Italy in not allowing the representatives of the Holy See to undertake any diplomatic steps, having for their object the conclusion of peace"! What a revelation, Sir! The Allies have been dinning into our ears, that they were fighting a war of German aggression for self-defence! And yet, they entered into a private compact to shut out the late Pope from working towards Peace! Can inconsistency and insincerity go any further? Let the supporters of "Law and Order" and of Military Rodeet answer!—Yours, etc.

"IF WE STAND FIRM WILL WIN."

MR. KHATRI'S MESSAGE.

Mr Ahmed H. S. Khatri has issued the following message in connection with the National Week:—

To commemorate the memory of National heroees is the characteristic feature of Asiatic nations. Great and good men die but they leave behind them and everlasting example of their noble and virtuous deeds, which serve as a guide to their people and awaken in them a sense of duty. India, the land of sorrow and grief, but once the cradle of civilization, is celebrating the National Week in memory of her sons, who sacrificed their lives for the cause of their Motherland, and calls upon her sons to follow their footsteps.

The National Week has come. It reminds us of the great and unforgettable Jallianwalla Bagh tragedy. It reminds us to make a vigorous response to the call of the Martyrs of India, who, by their united sacrifice, cemented the Hindu-Muslim unity, and laid the foundation of the National edifice for the abtainment of Swaraj. Let every true son of India imprint upon his mind the example of self-immolation and undaunted courage of the Jallianwala Martyrs, and the prominent leaders who are now in Jail. Let him make every sacrifice in the cause of his religion and country to the best of his capacity, and prove himself to be a worthy son of India. Let him take his share of the great responsibility, and free his Motherland from the bondage of slavery. He should understand that India is struggling for her existence, and for the rights of her people. Let every Indian, man or woman, strive hard in the path of truth, and secure those rights which are granted by God to all human beings. Let every Indian, of whatever caste or creed, wear hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi and boycott all foreign cloth. Let him purify his Motherland of all evils of drink and intoxicating drugs introduced by the foreign agencies. Let him purify his soul and beautify his own land. Let all the sons of Indian stand firm, and make united efforts to free their Motherland form all those evils that are existing at present, and learn how to live like self-respecting men. The Victory is well nigh won, if only the living example of national heroes infuses in all of us the unconquerable will and determination to win our cause.

Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Mahomad Ali, Maulana Abulkalam Azad and other prominent leaders have by their self-sacrifice upheld the honour of the Martyrs of India, and let every one of us follow their worthy example and contribute his per her quota towards the sacred cause that we all expouse. This is a great struggle and only if we stand firm can we win.

"The shining throne is waiting,
But only he can take it,
Who says with Roman firmness,
I'll find a way or make it."

NEW MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MR. KHAN ELECTED PRESIDENT.

A meeting of the new Corporation was held yesterday, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji taking the chair, prior to the election of the President. There were three, candidates for the president's place. Mr. Mirza Ali M. Khan got 39 votes; Mr. S. K. Barodawalla 29 votes and Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia only 5.

The first gentleman was, therefore, declared duly elected.

Mr. Mirza, in taking the chair, thanked the members for electing him President and said the high standard of efficiency of the Corporation was due to the selfless work of all those connected with the Municipality.

Mr. P. C. Sethna then moved a resolution placing on record the high services rendered by Sir Sassoon J. David, the retiring President of the Corporation and thanking him for the same.

It was passed unanimously.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Corporation then proceeded with the election of eight members for the Standing Committee. There were fifteen candidates for the eight places. The following were elected: (1) Mr. R. M. Chinoy, 38 votes; [illegible] Haveliwala; (5) Mr. P. J. Marzban, 33; (6) Dr. R. T. Nariman, 32; (7) Mr. J. B. Boman Behram, 31; (8) Dr. P. J. Meisheri 31.

The following were the unsuccessful candidates: Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, 21 votes; Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy, 28; Mr. J. T. Fry, 26; Mr. M. P. Curtay, 10; Dr. M. B. Velker, 21; Mr. V. F. Patel, 26 and Mr. R. K. Pirbhai, 20 votes.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday (20th instant.)

SIND P. C. C.

(From our Correspondent.)

JACOBABAD, April 4.

A meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee came off yesterday. Kaze Abdul Rahman was elected as the President of the Provincial Congress Committee in place of Dr. Choithram recently sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mai Sarswati Devi, Messrs. Jhamatmal Lakhasing, Nihchaldas, Dr. Chimandas and others are returned to the All-India Congress Committee. An Educational Board of 15 members was also elected.

FOR CRYING "ALLAHU-AKBAR"

RS. 200 OR 3 WEEKS' IMPRISONMENT

The Secretary of the District Congress Committee, Larkana (Sind) writes under date the 6th inst.:—

On the 20th March the District Magistrate, Larkana, Sind, applied the provisions of Section 42 of the District: Police Act to the village of Mehar, Radhan station, Tharri Manbat, But Saria, taluk Mehar, District Larkana, and their vicinity, evidently because he wanted to avoid demonstrations of any kind and all meetings which would probably have been organised in honour of Moulvi Abdul Karim Chisti, whose arrival was to take place under section 108 I. P. Code in the court of Mr. Durbayadinomal, Resident Magistrate, Mehar, on the 22nd idem.

Sjt. Bhagwandas and Maulvi Abdul Karim Chisti alighted from Quetta Mail at Radhan Station on the 22nd morning from where they were to proceed to Mehar. A crowd of people had congregated at the station to do honour to the Mulvi Sahib. Shouts of "Allahu Akbar" were raised by the whole crowd and this was enough to upset Mr. Judd, the Deputy Collector, and Mr. Allah Bux, Sub-Inspector of Tharri Manbat, Taluka Mehar, who were patrolling the station. The Sub-Inspector of Police asked the crowd not to cry "Allahu-Akbar," whereupon Mr. Bhagwandas asked the Sub-Inspector how the cry was illegal. It was too much for them and Mr. Bhagwandas was at once arrested. The Deputy Collector then motored away to Mehar to fetch the Resident Magistrate and returned with him to Radhan station and in the Rest-house, Mr. Bhagwandas was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200/ or in default undergo rigorous imprisonment for 3 weeks.

SEC. 42 OF POLICE ACT.

A perusal of section 42 of the Police Act will show that one of the primary conditions essential for the exercised of jurisdiction under it, is that the Magistrate promulgating the notification must be present in the town or village (to which section 42 is applied) or in the neighbourhood thereof at the time the jurisdiction is set in motion. In the present case the District Magistrate, Larkana, who promulgated the notification was on the 20th as well as on 21st and 22nd March at Larkana, at a distance of more than 30 miles away from any of the places to which the notification was applied. By no stretch of imagination can a distance of 30 miles be regarded as either "neighbourhood or vicinity." Even the distance of 12 miles has been held by the Bombay High Court not to fall within the meaning of "neighbourhood or vicinity." The Larkana District Magistrate had absolutely no jurisdiction to promulgate the notification and his act was *ultra vires*, consequently any conviction based on the disobedience of such a notification is illegal.

The Resident Magistrate, Mehar, is a stationary Magistrate and has to hold his sittings in the headquarters, i.e. Mehar. He cannot hold his court outside his head quarters, unless authorised by the Local Government. It is believed that no such authority was obtained in the present case.

Any offence committed within the limits of Radhan Railway Station falls within the jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate, Dadu, according to local rules and orders. The Resident Magistrate Mehar, has absolutely no jurisdiction to try an offence committed there. In the present case, the offence if any, was committed just outside the Railway Platform, within the railway premises. It is difficult to understand how the Resident Magistrate, Mehar, could arrogate to himself the functions of the Resident Magistrate, Dadu.

MOULVI ABUL KARIM CHISTI.

The Moulvi Sahib's sentence is illegal on the very face of it. The term of imprisonment that is to be awarded in default of payment of fine is a quarter of [illegible] term of imprisonment provided in section 188 I. P. Code, is 6 months, so that the utmost term of imprisonment that the trying Magistrate could give to Moulvi Sahib, in default of payment of fine, was one month and a half. The law is very clear and definite on the point, as contained in section 65 of the I. P. Code. In this case the magistrate has awarded 4 months' imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

The trials of non-co-operators are not regulated by any law. To cry "Allah-ho-Akbar" is a crime and the punishment for such a crime is Rs. 200 or 3 weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The detention of Moulvi Sahib in jail after he had served out a period of imprisonment for one month and a half, will amount to wrongful confinement. But the Magistrates are safe because the punishments, legal or illegal, are not to be questioned by the non-co-operators on principle.

WOMEN WORKERS' FEDERATION.

TOMORROW'S MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Women Workers' Federation a meeting of business women, lady shop assistants, telephone operators, lady stenographers, typists, and clerks, will be held at Watson's Hotel, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-45 p.m. with the object of organising clerical women labour in Bombay.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson will preside and among other speakers will be Mrs. D. Upson, Secretary of the Women Workers' Federation. All working women and girls are invited to attend, as also all those

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, April 11, 1922.

THE ANSWER TO REPRESSION.

All over the world indignant outcry over the arrest and prosecution of Mahatma Gandhi is on the increase to judge from the letters and newspapers from America and the continent of Europe which we received by yesterday's mail; the Governments of India and of England are referred to in the Press of countries outside England in terms which do not fall much short of execration. What will be the feeling against England when the disclosures as to the treatment of Mahatma in jail and the Government's cool reply to the said disclosures find their way into the Press of foreign countries? It is not for us to judge the motives of the Government in the whole policy which they have pursued against the Non-Cooperation movement since the visit of the Prince of Wales was finally decided; but we may remark that in the pursuit of the said policy they have shown a curious indifference to world opinion, which those who think that the good name of England is an imperial asset of the highest value cannot but deplore. There was a time when England was regarded as the champion of free speech and free opinion by everybody outside England; when espionage with its attendant evils had no place in England; and Englishmen abhorred the thought of it as part of tyranny. In those days England, though she might be "isolated" from the Governments, could count on the support of the peoples of Europe. Now she has the "alliance" of the Governments (who are jealous and distrustful of her) and is hated by the peoples. The change, it seems to us, began with the Russian Alliance and was completed when the Czar's secret service, soon after the outbreak of the war, was installed in London and allowed to denounce individuals of all nations, including Englishmen of good repute.

When Louis Blanc first came to London he tried an experiment, wishing to find out whether England was really the free country that his friends had told him that it was. He went up to a London policeman and after speaking of the weather, assumed an air of mystery and said: "Do you know what I am thinking? It would be good if your old Queen could be assassinated. What is your opinion?" The policeman scratched his head a minute, thinking over the suggestion, and then said: "Well, Sir, I don't see as that would do much good to you and me." Louis Blanc flung both his arms round that policeman's neck, exclaiming: "At last I am in a free country!" That anecdote is redolent of true British mentality, the mentality which, expressed in settled policy, made England dear to every freedom-loving man and woman. It is important that the former love of England should be realised in order that the present hate of England may be rightly understood. It has taken Europe several years to realise that England actually is determined to throw off her robe of honour, and assume instead the mantle of the Czardom. But now, throughout Europe and America she is hated as the Czardom once was hated. Only in Asia, where old notions die the hardest, does any hope of her recovery survive. This being so, we feel strongly that it is a great disaster that England's treatment of her Asiatic subjects should be of a nature to give Europe and America a cry against her. We are aware that the Government of India takes a different standpoint, and that officials are not as a rule objective thinkers. If they were, they would have realised ere now the folly of "repression" where "repression" is so easy as it is in the case of non-cooperators who do not defend themselves; they would have realised that by their treatment of Mahatma Gandhi, whom Europe, Asia and America revere as a great leader, their country and their race is judged in the opinion of the world.

The outside world is now saying that the British in India love violence, and are trying by their "repression" of the non-violent movement to provoke the Indian people to a rising which can be crushed by force of arms. We still refuse to believe that that is true of the British in India as a whole. But that violence would be to the advantage of the "repressors", and the disadvantage of the Indian nation, anyone can see; and the outside world which sympathises now with Indian aspirations is afraid that the continued provocation may at length succeed. We in India, Indians or English, ought to have no concern with what the outside world is thinking; we ought to be able to adjust our differences in a manner which would stop all outcry in the outside world. But we shall never be able to adjust those differences in the only manner which can really settle them, if there is an outbreak of violence. The future welfare and the fame of India is in the hands of the people of India to-day. In the three years which have elapsed since Jalianwala Bagh, India under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi has won the name of a great nation in the world, a nation determined to win freedom by the way of righteousness, the righteous path of humility. For India to forsake that path would be the fall of India in the estimation of the world. Let every Indian man and woman then, who cares for India's fame become a member of the Congress, subscribe to the national funds, use Khaddar only, and espouse non-violence. Let every Indian do his utmost to increase goodwill between the various communities, and remember the ever memorable injunction of Mahatma Gandhi: "Put the Englishmen and the Moderates at their ease."

MISGIVINGS.

Anything more unsatisfactory and provocative of suspicion than the manner in which Reuter's Agency persists in vouchsafing obviously garbled news regarding the Near East it were difficult to imagine. We have already observed how in reporting the Angora Government's reply to the Allies' proposals, Reuter has been at pains to keep us entirely ignorant as to the numerous objections to the proposals which the Kemalists have most assuredly raised. We have now been treated to a typically Reuter's version of the Sublime Porte's reply to the Allies—a report which tells us nothing but seeks to suggest much that is possibly untrue. We are told that the Porte's reply "requests that the Greek troops be withdrawn from the present Front and that none be transported to Thrace." We are told nothing more for the present. The remainder of this most suspiciously evasive report refers to the formal preamble or conclusion of the Porte's statement—the polite expressions of Turkish goodwill and confidence in the Allies' good faith with which such a document invariably opens or concludes. In other words, we are tacitly invited to believe that, beyond requesting that the Greeks evacuate Asia Minor and do not transfer their forces to Thrace, the Sublime Porte is perfectly satisfied with the terms conveyed to it by the Allies. We make bold to declare that the suggestion thus sought to be conveyed is an utterly false one. Indeed, as is often the case with such attempts at evasion and concealment, the news agency has not been clever enough. The Porte's request that Greek troops be not transferred to Thrace seems to suggest that the Porte considers the question of the future of Thrace still in dispute. And this may very well mean that the Porte has declined to agree to the proposed partition of Thrace which gives the Greeks Adrianople. But with regard to the Porte's attitude towards the proposed internationalization of Smyrna, towards the proposed demilitarization of the Straits zone, towards the proposed gift to Greece of Gallipoli, towards the proposed capitulations—we are told not a word. Not so much as a hint is vouchsafed us. Truly, Reuter's agency must imagine that the Indians are a very easily deluded people—that palpably awkward silences fill them with the conviction that the Allies' proposals are being welcomed with tears of gratitude in Stamboul and with demonstrations of joy in Angora. But unfortunately for Curzonian propaganda, Indians are now as wise as they are sad. And Reuter's methods only fill them with distrust.

Another recent piece of news regarding the Near East is a report to the effect that the "Franco-British conversations in connection with Angora's reply to the Allies' proposals, continue." This is great and encouraging news indeed. It delights us to think of Franco-British conversations continuing. We should be desolated to learn that Lord Curzon had suddenly become taciturn and disinclined to gossip with French diplomats. The same message assures us that the Allies are agreed that the Near East proposals "must form the basis of discussion and the Allies' High Commissioners in Constantinople are being informed accordingly." There seems to be a hint here that the terms of the Angora Government (and possibly the Porte's) reply to the Allies are such as demand the scrapping of the Allies' proposals. Else why do the Allies reiterate their determination to retain their proposals as the basis for discussion? We have also been allowed deviously to learn that the Allies had suggested Constantinople as the scene of their next attempt at settling the Turkish question. It is not at all surprising to us that the Porte objects to this. Constantinople to-day (thanks chiefly to Allied interference with the administration of the Turkish capital) is not a city wherein a Conference should meet. It is a city of famine and pestilence and corruption—all of which benefits of Western civilization have been induced or introduced by Allied administrators and foreign refugees. Further, the Sublime Porte is already sufficiently under the thumb of the Allied High Commissioners to warrant profound scepticism on the part of the Islamic world in regard to any agreement to which the Porte may be coerced, If to the High Commissioners is to be added a galaxy of Europe's statesmen, the subservience of the Porte will be so apparent that any peace treaty, however favourable its terms may be, will be treated as suspect by the world of Islam.

Yet another item of news provocative of the gravest uneasiness in India is that which tells us the Greeks have been concentrating troops in Asia Minor and that large Greek reinforcements are being poured into this zone before an Armistice can be declared. This report was followed by a report of an attack on the Greeks by Kemalists. The news, whatever it may mean, cannot but create misgivings. Either it is propaganda pure and simple, to strengthen the hand of the pro-Greek British Foreign Minister, or it means that the Greeks propose to break any Armistice when they feel strong enough to do so. If the news is merely propaganda, we shall shortly find Lord Curzon explaining how difficult and unjust it were to enforce the evacuation of Asia Minor on the Greeks owing to the commanding military position they enjoy there. This argument will possibly be used as a plea to extort from the Turks "compensation" for the Greeks. Or it may be used as a make-weight to counterbalance the robbery of Gallipoli or Adrianople, the tale being that *because* of the great sacrifices the Greeks will make in evacuating Asia Minor, these deserving and generous bandits should receive some recognition (in the shape of territory elsewhere) of their surprising generosity. In the meantime, negotiations for a British loan to Greece are doubtless making good progress in London. And Lord Reading is content to remain in office, a snubbed and insulted Viceroy, rather than do anything which might imperil the security of the pro-Greek Coalition Cabinet.

Notes of the Day

Cross-purposes.

As we have already pointed out there is something very amusing in the way Cabinet Ministers persist in assuring us that the dismissal of Mr. Montagu does not mean that any change in the British policy towards India is contemplated. Lord Winterton has been the latest to convey this assurance—doubtless intended to be reassuring. We know a man who is stone deaf. On one occasion he was waiting to board a tramcar (our acquaintances are often horridly plebian people who use the trams) and a dear old lady bustled up and addressed an enquiry to him. The man having experience of dear old ladies who refuse to accept a calm declaration of deafness but persist in trying the effect of a good shout into the deaf one's ear, was anxious to avoid the scene he feared. So he endeavoured gallantly to guess the purport of the lady's query. His guess was that she desired to be directed to a tramcar which would take her to the Victoria Gardens. So he indicated the tram which was on the point of starting and, as the dear old lady looked puzzled and hesitant and was also a trifle infirm the deaf man guided her firmly and rapidly to the tramcar's entrance practically lifted her on to the footboard and bundled her into the vehicle as it moved off. During these proceedings the old lady was saying things which the man will never know and it was only her backward glare of surprise and some indignation as she was hurried away in the tramcar which caused the man to suspect that something was wrong. A friend, who had observed the incident, explained later that the lady's enquiry was:—"Can you tell me where I will find a victoria?" She wanted to hire a hack conveyance, and the man had insisted that she wanted to proceed to the Victoria Gardens in a tramcar. So it is with Lord Winterton and the people of India. The latter do not desire the Reforms and evince not the slightest solicitude for them. But Lord Winterton fondly imagines that the Reforms are dear to the heart of India and insists on acting on his mistaken belief.

Exchange of Minds.

We remember to have heard it said during the war that the Allies and their opponents would exchange mentality and it really seems that something of the sort has happened. We need not dwell upon the present imperialist aim and warlike ardour of the French. The English now talk of war as a necessity of man's existence and we heard lately a discussion by benevolent old gentlemen at Oxford on the advisability of discovering some weapon which would destroy whole armies in a minute! Bernard Shaw, in "Heartbreak House" satirised the same tendency of thought in the character of the old sea captain who was trying to discover something capable of destroying at one time the whole human race, as the only possible way of ending war. Our Die-hards have increased in number and in virulence, and are distinguished by a growing love of "frightfulness." In Germany, upon the other hand, the tendency of thought to-day is pacifist. The whole nation is hard at work on peaceful reconstruction, and war is mentioned, with abhorrence. A complete exchange.

Lord of Fleet Street.

Lord Northcliffe is to-day so great a man that he has probably forgotten the day when, in the words of an admirable parody in Punch there was a place in Fleet Street

"Where Alf, the Daily Mailer, ran,
"With brothers, numberless to man,
"Down to a bunless tea."

Lord Northcliffe has long ceased to be an active "Daily Mailer"; he has long (we may imagine) ceased to run. Others now do the running for him, and he would never dream of taking light refreshment at a shop in Fleet Street. He has become an acknowledged power in the world; and can afford to overlook the bitter dictum of a former editor of "The Athenaeum" in its palmy days to the effect that Fleet Street had of late years "earned six peerages, and the contempt of every thinking man." But really the English Press has much deteriorated, and its deterioration seems to us to synchronise with the appearance of the big newspaper boss, in touch with every kind of magnate, who imposes his own fickle will upon the humble journalists.

Handloom Industry.

The All-India Hand-weaving Exhibition which was held at Patna from the 28th November to the 3rd December, 1921, has given a great impetus to the ancient handloom industry in this country. Mr. Collins writing in the "Bombay Co-operative Quarterly" says:—"Few persons realise that one-quarter of the cotton cloth consumed in India each year is made on the handloom, and that there is reason to believe that this branch of the handloom industry, so far from declining, has actually expanded since the year 1900." The industry is patronised by the rich for the products of the handloom are more artistic than mill cloth. The mills of Manchester dethroned the Charka from its rightful place, but the loom held its own against their onslaught. Even before the Non-Cooperation movement, Indian women used to wear hand-woven *saris*. The popular opinion seems to be that the handloom cannot compete with the power-loom in the production of coarser cloth. The province which organised the Exhibition is so poor that in it the average consumption of clothing per head is Rs. 3-4 as compared with Rs. 6 for all India. "It would, therefore, appear to the popular mind to be an ideal market for the mill industry, and yet the hand-weaver not only survives, but shows signs of increasing vitality." The Exhibition made it clear that if the handloom weaver, with his primitive appliances and unorganised as he is,—buying the raw material in the dearest market and selling his finished product in the cheapest—is able to hold his own against the mill industry, there is every reason to believe that with the aid of improved appliances and co-operative societies, he will carry the war into the enemy's country. In the weaving competition that took place at the Exhibition, Kauda Baksh of Bombay won 17 yards 22 inches in 3½ hours, putting in a total of 22,824 picks in the cloth, and won a gold medal. The Charka demonstration was not, however, equally successful. "The thread produced on all the Charkas was uneven and weak compared to yarn produced by the power mills." The exhibits of cotton, silk and wool hailed from all parts of India and Burma. "The examples of Bhagalpur and Bankura stores convinced all that such stores if properly organised and employing staff with technical (and business) training would go a great deal to break down the helpless isolation of the weaver." The Exhibition would have got greater publicity had it been held in an industrial city, like Bombay or Calcutta, instead of out of the way Patna. The Congress would do well to organise a similar hand-spinning exhibition.

Co-operation and Cottage Industries.

In his address delivered to students of the Canning College, Lucknow, which is published in the current number of the "Bombay Co-operative Quarterly", Mr. V. N. Mehta, Director of Industries, United Provinces, makes a strong case for co-operation as the sovereign remedy for the resuscitation of our cottage industries. With the vogue for miniature co-operative stores in many of our schools it will not be too much to say that every school-boy knows the obvious advantages of co-operation. Many, however, as Mr. Mehta says, conjure a vision of a credit bank or a store when they hear the words "co-operative effort." Sir Horace Plunkett in his "Rural Reconstruction in Ireland" shows how wide its scope and beneficent its effect can be. Co-operative farming, dairying and cattle-raising have almost banished the spectre of poverty from Ireland. It is in the sphere of marketing that co-operation can render the greatest assistance to our cottage industries, and if this branch of the subject has been much neglected it is to a large extent due to the erroneous teaching of classical economists who paid scant attention to consumption. It was at this end that America started on her co-operative activity with the result that she built up a co-operative system in much shorter time than Germany which commenced with co-operative production. Nourse, an American economist, proves in his "Agricultural Economics" how tastes can be created and directed so as to stimulate most economic production. The case of Khadi is an instance in point. The Charka could not effect the economic salvation of this country unless a market were created for Khadi. Mahatma Gandhi successfully directed his activity in that channel with the result that reactionary organs saw method in his madness. Our artisans, who in happier days used to turn out products instinct with the art of this country, are to-day made by unscrupulous merchants who pander to the tastes of European and American globe-trotters, to manufacture tawdry imitations of the West. Here co-operation can do much. "The (Co-operative) Society would command credit which would feed the workers while they would be at work and the organisers of the Society would secure the best types of designs—designs not of the meretricious type but instinct with the art inspiration of the East—trying to express her ideal of the beautiful in metal forms." The Hand-weaving Exhibition at Patna and the success of weavers' co-operative societies in the Punjab go to show what co-operation can do to the second greatest industry in India. And there are so many cottage industries in this country, the dead bones of which can be galvanised into life by co-operation. It has to be remembered, however, that while co-operation will do much for industries it will but improve the artisan's lot unless attention is paid to his social environment. Heroic efforts ought to be made to redeem him from debt. The country must go dry, otherwise the hard-earned money of the workman is bound to migrate to the publican's saloon. And free and compulsory primary education has to be introduced unless the future generation is to be as squalid and miserable as the present.

GENOA.

"MOST INTERESTING" CONFERENCE

PREMIER FACTA TO PRESIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

Manifest chariness on the part ... to advance any but colourless ... on the Genoa Conference, or ... optimistic expectations pend... closer acquaintance with the pre... to actually submitted to the ... It is conceded, however, that ... the absence of America and despite ... restrictions imposed by France, the ... conference is, in many respects, the most interesting to be held in view of the fact that the Russian and German delegates face the Allied and neutral representatives for the first time.

The nationals of thirty-four States will sit round the Conference table. The only European country not represented is Lithuania which has hitherto not obtained the necessary recognition. On the contrary, even the miniature Republic of San Marino has a spokesman.

Extra-European States are Japan and the British Dominions.

It has been arranged that Premier Facta will be installed as President after which he will address the Conference at length, and explain its objects. A preliminary meeting of the convening Powers also agreed that Premier Facta should announce that the mere presence of the delegates of the States should be regarded as equivalent to adhesion to the Cannes resolutions.

An influential document which is certain to carry due weight with the Conference is the British appeal to liberate trade from all post-war restrictions. The leading signatories, who exceed eight hundred, embrace the names of International repute in finance, shipping, trade and industry.

GENOA & BRITAIN.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN EMPIRE DELEGATES & MINISTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

Genoa.—All the British Empire delegations met the British Ministers late, last night, to discuss the economic questions in connection with the Conference. Sir R. Horne and Sir L. Worthington-Evans will hold another similar Conference to-day.

ALLIED CONTROL OVER GERMANY.

GERMANY REJECTS DEMAND OF REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 9.

Berlin.—The German Government replying to the Reparations Commission rejects the demand for Allied control over Germany and the levy of sixty milliards new taxation. It expresses its willingness to submit data clarifying German financial situation.

GARDEN PARTY TO MEET SIR WILLIAM.

SHOWER OF "SANADS" AND "HAILATS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

To meet Sir William Vincent and Lady Chevis who are shortly proceeding to England, Sir Shadi Lal, the Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court gave a garden party at his palatial house on Lynton Road yesterday. A large number of guests including His Excellency the Governor, Sir Mumhamed Shafi, the Judges of the High Court, many leading officials and non-officials Indian and European, responded to invitation and a very enjoyable evening was spent. His Excellency the Governor took the opportunity of publicly presenting *Sanads* and *Hailats* to some Indian gentlemen of Lahore for rendering good services during the Prince of Wales' visit to Lahore and on the recommendation of Sir Shadi Lal, the President of the Prince's Reception Committee about a dozen gentlemen including some M. L. C.'s received *Hailats* and *Sanads* from the Governor.

"NO ABANDONMENT OF MOVEMENT.

HAKIMJI ON BARDOLI DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 10.

Hakim Ajmal Khan addressed last evening a mass meeting organised by the non-cooperators. The Hakim referred at length to the Bardoli decision and appealed for carrying out of the constructive programme. He pointed out that the Bardoli resolutions did not mean abandonment of the movement in any respect, but was only meant to retrace steps in order to equip the masses properly for renewed and more vigorous offensive when they were completely imbued with the spirit of non-violence and had made great strides on the constructive side of their campaign.

Referring to the complaints of some Muhamadans that Hindus were not making as many sacrifices as their Muhamadan cow-workers, Hakimji denied the charge, adding that even if it were true Muslims should be prepared to make two sacrifices for every one made by Hindus, because, while they had to serve two causes, Swaraj and Khilafat, Hindus had to serve only one Swaraj, although he was grateful that Hindus had also made Khilafat their own cause.

THWARTING PEACE PROPOSALS.

GREEK DIE-HARDS' GAME.

APPEAL TO PREVENT EVACUATION OF SMYRNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

Smyrna.—The Greek National Defence Committee in Asia Minor composed of Venezilist ex-officers, Constantinople heads of the Greek Church and Greek Notables, aims at preventing the evacuation of Smyrna at all costs. It is stated that a large percentage of the troops adhere to this cause and the committee is well supplied with funds. It has issued a manifesto calling on all the Greeks in Asia Minor to fight for their homes and not to submit to the Turkish yoke.

NEAR EASTERN PEACE.

TURKEY TO SEND DELEGATES IN THREE WEEKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 9.

Constantinople.—The Porte's reply to Allied proposals says the Turks are ready to send delegates to negotiate peace within three weeks. It regrets that owing to local reasons it is unable to accept Constantinople as the venue of the conference and asks the Allies to fix a town in Western Europe.

"sent back several feet by a sudden gesture of pain by a bruised Leinster." Sir Perceival Phillips, when he saw all that, could not help concluding that "cowardice is the chief characteristic of an Indian mob." As if this certificate is not enough by itself it turn the Madrasees' head, Sir Percival reveals what the soldiers thought of the pressing unarmed hordes. Thus, "the craven spirit of the rabble made the Leinsters groan. That beings walking urpight on two legs show such a craven spirit filled them with unuttrable disgust." It is, on the whole, a fine tribute on which the Madrasee may well ponder to find out how he has earned it."

"PARIS PROPOSALS."

STRONG CONDEMNATIONS FROM MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 9.

Celebrations of the National Week in the mofussal are reported.

The Tamil Provincial Congress Committee unanimously adopted to-day a resolution passed by the Central Khilafat Committee and strongly condemning the proposed peace terms for Turkey by the Paris Conference.

At a meeting of Hindus and Mussalmans held on the Triplicane Beach to protest against the inadequate and disappointing proposals known as the "Paris proposals," Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar presiding, passed a resolution condemning the "Paris proposals" and confirming the resolutions of the Central Khilafat Committee.

PUNJAB MAIL ACCIDENT.

COMMITTEE'S FINDING OF FOUL PLAY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 10.

The Joint Committee of the heads of departments of the East Indian Railway which inquired into the accident to the Punjab Mail at Madhupur on 7th instant, has found that the accident was due to the removal of a rail during night. The committee says, in all, three rails, (two of them still fished together), were removed by lifting or livering them out of their bearings and placed across the up-track which is shown by the position in which the rails were found after the accident. Evidence shows that the derailment was not caused by the defective permanent way or excessive speed. Several witnesses gave evidence that the track had been tampered with as they saw fishplates and fishplate bolts with nuts off on the track immediately after the accident and other evidence showed that could not have been caused by forgetfulness of a permanent way gang. Because the gang had not been working on that part of the line on the day prior to the accident. No fishplates had been removed since September, 1921 and the permanent way inspector had gone over that portion of the line on the 3rd April and found everything in good condition.

RAJASTHAN BRAHMAN SUMMELAN.

(From A Correspondent.)

CHURU, April 7.

The third annual session of the Rajasthan Brahman Summelan began at Churu on the 6th. There was a split amongst the Brahmans of Churu but the President elect, Pandit Sita Ramjee Shastri, Vidyamartanda, Principal, Brahmachariyashram, Bhiwani, along with all the outside delegates numbering about 100, took to passive resistance and refused to take part in any proceedings unless both the sides combined in a mutual bond of friendship. All of them fasted the whole day and sat under the scorching rays of the Rajputana sun without taking even water. For the time being, at last, both the parties consented to merge their differences. The President made a stirring speech laying stress on the necessity of doing substantial work instead of passing mere resolutions. The whole speech was admirable.

IRISH SITUATION.

"ONLY MIRACLE CAN AVERT CIVIL WAR."

ATTEMPTED WRECKING OF COLLINS' TRAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.

The internecine quarrel in Ireland has become a real menace. The Republicans endeavoured to wreck the special train in which Mr. Michael Collins, who was due to address a pro-treaty meeting in Wexford, was expected to travel from Dublin. Mr. Collins foiled his opponents by travelling overnight. Other trains were held up, roads were blocked and telegraphs cut in all directions.

Mr. Collins, speaking in Wexford, declared that unless there was immediate change in the tone and tactics of Mr. De Valera's followers, only miracle could avert civil war.

I. R. A.

CONVENTION OF ANTI-TREATY MEMBERS REASSEMBLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

The Convention of the anti-Treaty members of the I. R. A. more largely attended than the one held on March 23rd has reassembled in Dublin. It has adopted the new convention and appointed a new executive.

OPPOSITION BY SECRETARY OF NAVY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 9.

Washington.—Mr. Denby, Secretary for Navy has launched an attack on the Naval Bill. He declares that owing to reductions of personnel it proposes the ratio of naval strength will be Britain 5, Japan 3, United States 2½. It will necessitate decommissioning five out of eighteen battleships allowed to the United States under the Naval Treaty and the abandonment of European station.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Franch Chamber and Senate have adjourned till May 25th.

Baltimore.—John Hopkins University beat the Combined Oxford and Cambridge lacrosse team, by 11 goals to 2.

KATTOWITZ OUTRAGE.

EXPLOSION IN HIDDEN ARMS DEPOT

TWENTY-THREE DEATHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.

Paris.—A telegram from Kattowitz reports that the diabolical outrage, which involved casualty roll at present estimated is responsible for twenty-three deaths and six cases of injury, occurred in the course of search for arms by the French Occupation troops.

The party was carrying out their duty in the crypt under the chapel of the cemetery between Gleiwitz and Sosnowice, and had penetrated the subterranean passage when there was a violent explosion. Examination reveals that the hidden arms depot had been mined and the explosion was caused by an infernal machine, the force of which was so powerful that soldiers' bodies were hurled hundred metres and the chapel was completely destroyed.

Prior to the explosion, the soldiers had discovered rifles, machine-guns and ammunition.

DEATH OF VON FALKENHAYN

FAMOUS GERMAN GENERAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 9.

Berlin.—The Death is announced of General Von Falkenhayn, former Prussian Minister for War.

DR. SYED MAHMUD.

WHO HAS BEEN SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS' SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT AND WHO IS TO BE TREATED AS POLITICAL MISDEMEANANT.

SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS.

TO BE TREATED AS POLITICAL MISDEMEANANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUZAFARPUR, April 10.

This morning at 11-30 a.m. the Magistrate, Mr. T. W. Bridge, delivered judgment in the jail compound, convicting and sentencing Dr. Mahmud to six months' simple imprisonment and directing that he should be treated as political misdemeanant. Judgment contains eleven pages of closely typed matter, where the learned Magistrate takes special pains to establish points beyond, the prosecution evidence. Speaking about the discrepencies, the Magistrate while accepting the reports as incomplete, says it would be unsafe to say that there has been a deliberate misrepresentation. The Magistrate also believes Dr. Mahmud could not have asked for driving out of Englishmen and that the accused laid special stress on non-violence.

With reference to the latter the judgment says that Muzafarpur was quieter after the speech and referring to the Doctor's speech about refusing to crawl on belly at the direction of a tyrant, the judgment says it was intended to make the established Government seem odious.

Dr. Mahmud looked very happy and cheerful.

NEW CHINESE PREMIER.

AN ALL-PARTY MAN APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 9.

Peking.—Chowtzechi, ex-Minister of Finance has been appointed acting Premier. His appointment is regarded as a compromise, as he is friendly to all parties and his influence is wholly in the direction of peace and reunification. He will undoubtedly endeavour to carry out Liang Shihyi's policy of disbandment of troops and financial reorganisation.

PRINCESS MARY'S RETURN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.

H. R. H Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles have arrived and were accorded an enthusiastic popular welcome.

REPRESSION IN THE PUNJAB.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST AKALIS.

PROHIBITION OF RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

SIROMANI COMMITTEE'S APPEAL TO SIKHS.

The Secretary of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, Amritsar, writes in the course of a press communique:—

Sardar Kharak Singh, the revered and aged President of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, has been arrested at Sialkote ostensibly under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, as being dangerous to "peace and order." Under the shelter of these two words hundreds of religious reformers have been thrust into jail. They have fallen victims to the concerted action takes by the Punjab Government simultaneously with the Darbars of Patiala and Kapurthala. The Akalis have by their non-violence given a shattering reply to Sir John Maynard's angry *outburst* in the Provincial Legislative Council. They were sorely provoked by the treatment of the official agency. Religious insults were offered to them and yet they did not raise their little finger anywhere against their tormentors. The Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee has in its possession ample evidence showing that the Sikhs have been living virtually under Martial Law conditions for the last three weeks.

If ever normal conditions are restored and Sir John Maynard and his colleagues regain the balance of mind, the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee will prove by facts and figures in its possession that the Punjab Government is hardly entitled to claim the position of a civilised or responsible Government.

In order to avoid any cause for excitement during these days of extensive and intensive repression the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee has discouraged the Sikh public from holding even religious Diwans. The silence appears to have been misinterpreted by the Government. The Magistrates and the police have openly begun to issue orders prohibiting meetings for prayers in the Gurdwaras. This is intolerable. The Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee calls upon all the Sikhs to meet everywhere in their Gurdwaras and hold meetings and freely speak out their minds. More than that they should freely preach, regardless of consequences, the doctrines of their God and Guru. They should fearlessly baptise their co-religionists and register akali sewaks of high character and pure lives to support the Gurdwara Reform Movement. For every single Panth Sewak shut up in jail we should produce a hundred workers to prove to Sir John Maynard and his colleagues that they are absolutely ignorant of Sikh History, Sikh character and Sikh traditions.

ARREST OF MR. TARA SINGH.

Information has just been received that Master Tara Singh, B.A., the Editor of the "Pardesi Khalsa," has been arrested at Amritsar Railway Station on his return from Benares and Delhi, where he had gone to lay the facts of the present campaign of repression going on against the Sikhs in the Punjab before Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Hakim Ajmal Khan. Thus another spirited and indefatigable worker in the cause of Gurdwara Reform is removed from his sphere of action. Within the last few days so many Panthic workers have fallen victims to this ruthless campaign that fresh workers from the mofussil should lose no time in reaching Amritsar and taking up their work at the Headquarters of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee.

Master Tara Singh B.A., who was arrested at Amritsar Railway Station to-day, was produced before Mr. F. R. Connor, to be taken to Lyallpur, where the date of hearing of his case was fixed for 10th instant.

As Mr. Tara Singh was suffering from cold and fever, he asked Mr. Connor to delay his departure until to-morrow. Mr. Connor agreed to this, but the Police made him walk for a mile up to Police lines and later Mr. Beaty the additional Superintendent of Police refused to permit this and asked Master Tara Singh to give bail. This he declined to do, on which he was forced to go to Lyallpur regardless of the Magistrate's wishes.

The report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the allegations made against the high-handedness of the Patiala Police has been received. A reference about certain matters has been made to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, after which it will be placed before the Shiromani G. P. C.

RAEBAREILLY HONOURS MAHATMAJI

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAEBAREILLY, April 4.

A crowded meeting was held here on Monday the 3rd April under the presidentship of Hakeem Wahiduddin Sahib. Pundit Harkaran Nathji Missra spoke on our duty at the present crisis. The following resolution was moved by Dr. Awantika Prasad Shukla and it was seconded by B. Sital Prasad and B. Chitragupt Prasadji and passed unanimously. "That this meeting of the citizens of Raebareilly sends their humble and sincere congratulations to Mahatmaji and assures him that we will make the constructive programme passed at Bardoli and Delhi a great success."

PUBLIC MEETING IN NIPANI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NIPANI, April 9.

A mass meeting of the Hindus and Muslims was held last evening, Swami Shri Tilak Vijayji Maharaj presiding. Shrijut Balkrishnarao Lad and Abdulkadir Kalaigar of Belgaum delivered speeches in Marathi and Urdu, emphasising on Khaddar, the Tilak Swarajya Fund and Congress members. Dada Saheb Mohidin Akiwat of Belgaum was to speak, but he was served with notice under Section 144 C. P. C. under the District Magistrate's order to abstain from speaking for two months.

MR. SASTRI ON WASHINGTON.

NO DISCRIMINATION IN HIS STATUS

SHORTSIGHTED ACTIVITIES OF "EXTREMISTS."

INDIA'S FIRMLY ACQUIRED DOMINION STATUS."

The Western India National Liberal Association entertained Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, before a large gathering on Wednesday, last. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, the President of the Association, presided.

Sir Dinshaw, Wacha in opening the proceedings said:—We are all assembled here this afternoon to accord our warm welcome to the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri who has returned to the bosom of his country and friends, so to say, after wellnigh 12 months of excellent work, of an arduous and responsible character. We who are the members of the great Liberal Federation would be wanting in our genuine appreciation of that work were we to allow this opportunity to pass, when the Rt. Hon. Sastri is in our midst for a short time, without giving expression to it. Mr. Sastri, no doubt, was delegated by the Government of India, to represent India on the Imperial Conference, along with the Secretary of State. But the good impression he made there among the Colonial Premiers and the solid work he did soon took him to Geneva and thence to the great international assemblage the world has seen for ensuring the revival of devastrated Europe in commerce, industries and other arts of peace—I mean the Washington Conference. Many were the gloomy anticipation as to the achievements of that political gathering, but thanks to the sagacious statesmanship of those who took a most prominent part therein, it has now been recognised as a brilliant success, to be for ever recorded in golden letters in the pages of history. That India should be there represented and that, too, by an India of distinction, was indeed a fact of which all India should be proud. With these preliminary observations, I will request the Rt. Hon. Sastri on behalf of the assembled to give some of his most memorable impressions of his recent visit, specially in the capital of the greatest modern Republic. (Cheers).

MR. SASTRI'S SPEECH.

Mr. Sastri got an ovation when he rose to speak.

Mr. Sastri after sincerely thanking his friends for the cordial welcome accorded to him and after referring to the way in which the various delegates to the Washing Conference worked, said:—You will be interested to know that so far as I could observe—and I observed it with the super-sensitiveness of an Indian,—no discrimination was made at any time in any circumstance as between the delegates of the Empire. I was a representative of India in just the same capacity as Sir Robert Borden was of Canada. India did not suffer one whit amongst the Dominions in the treatment accorded to her. I was present at the confidential discussions of the British Empire Delegation, and I had the same access to all the cables that passed between Washington and London that the Dominion delegates had. In talking to friends like you I run no risk whatever of vainglorious boast. It could be said, therefore, that at the Washington Conference India took her place perfectly on a level with the self-governing Dominions; and when I signed the six treaties what really was taking place was that India wrote her name large and firm in the golden book of the Dominions of Great Britain. That, above everything else, is an undoubted gain, even if there were nothing else. Besides taking part in the formal Conferences, I addressed a number of meetings, believing fully that India had a case good and clean and that the case had only to be known to people to receive their approbation and support. My expectation was fulfilled and in every single place on every single occasion. When I made clear to them the political goal which we of the Indian National Congress until three years ago had been constantly advocating, no one for a moment doubted either its propriety or its righteousness. On one or two occasions I was followed by speakers who obviously voiced the sentiments of the audience and promised their cordial support. This is another great gain that has come to India through her being represented by one not in Government employ and free to express her particular views and ambitions.

"WHERE DOES INDIA COME IN?"

One more thing. Now, gentlemen, how India was interested in these matters you, who have read the newspapers, do not need to be told, yet I have heard a great many people, apparently well-educated and patriotic ask me in earnest tones "But where does India come in"? You discussed a great deal about China and naval armament at Geneva, Upper Silesia and their international disputes found your topics; why need India have been represented at all? Now we here are taking part in politics on one thing or another of public importance. Suppose some one of our backward relations, a very narrow-minded friend, an old aunt in the house or a granny came forward and asked, "Why do you run to the National Congress and the Western India Liberal Association?" We should agree that that represented the fragrain the well theory of citizenship. So when the nations of the world are forgathered to settle disputes and matters of common concern, and India is announced to bear her part, which is the course you will solemnly advise your Government to adopt. If we had *Swaraj*, full and entire, should we turn our back on these people and say, "It is some of our business?" I am sure we should not. What would have happened on the other hand if, instead of India being represented at these Conferences, nobody had thought of inviting India to these places? What would have been said by our good friends if, instead of the Government of India having deputed some one, they had said, "No, the Indian people do not care to be represented at this Inter-

(Continued on next page.)

NATIONAL WEEK IN FULL SWING

EXHORTATION TO PROSECUTE BARDOLI PROGRAMME.

AND TO REMOVE UNTOUCHABILITY "SORE."

THREE CLASSES OF KHADDER WEARERS.

APPEAL FOR FUSION OF N. C. O.'S AND CO-OPERATORS.

RESTRICTIONS ON MAHATMAJI & GOVT'S. RESPONSIBILITY.

At the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sunday evening, Mr M. R Jayaker delivered a lecture on "The National Week" under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, Mr. K. Natarajan presiding. The audience was very large.

Mr. S. R Bomanji, proposing that Mr K. Natarajan should take the chair, said his entrance into the Congress fold was a great accession of strength to them. The greatest claim of a man like Mr. Natarajan to their esteem was that he had the most sterling sincerity and genuineness. They might differ from him, but he would sooner have a man of Mr. Natarajan's stamp in the opposite camp, than some of the men they had in their own ranks. (Laughter). Why had he come to us? Because he felt that with the Mahatmaji's incarceration a situation had arisen in which every Indian, whatever shade of opinion he might have, had to gather himself into the ranks and add to their might in the National struggle on which they had embarked upon. His sincerity had been tested and not found wanting. (Cheers)."

Mr. K. Natarajan said he was deeply grateful to Mr. Bomanji for the very kind terms—which he had used and to them for the very kind way in which they had received the proposal. Mr. Bomanji had spoken in appreciation of his sincerity and his work as a journalist. He did not ask for any appreciation It was a privilege, he considered, that they had been pleased to allow him to take his place in the ranks for the great national struggle. It was no time to seek for appreciation and to think of their personalities. It was a time for all of them to offer all that they possessed,—their character and everything they possessed—into the common stock. The nation was faced with a great crisis, a dangerous crisis it deemed to him, and a great opportunity had been offered to all of them to serve their country. They had met there to hear Mr. Jayakar, whose self-sacrifice and intellectual eminence, were only equalled by his modesty and his self-effacement. He hoped that they would have more and more of Mr. Jayaker's leadership in the present crises of the movement. (Cheers).

MR. JAYAKAR.

Mr. Jayaker said:—

Mr. President, ladies, and gentlemen,—We meet here this evening to celebrate what is called "the National Week." It is a week during which we revive the memory of the events of the Punjab, which occurred in 1919, and feed the current of the national sentiment which is striving against a repetition of such occurrences in future. In the language of Hindu sentiment, this week is a combination of a *Shradha* and a *Vrata Bandh*—a shradha in so far as it revives the memory, irrespective of caste creed or religion, of those Indians who were sacrificed at the altar of the Moloch of Barbarism in 1919. At the time of the orthodox *shradha*, our pious memories ascend only to our immediate ancestors oftentimes of inglorious memories or inconspicuous careers. But the men, women and children whose memories we revere in the course of this Week have performed a national service, in so far as they have concentrated, by the sacrifice of their individual lives, the Nation's attention on the barbarities incidental to the system of bureauratic administrtion. The National Week is also a kind of *Vrata Bandh*, because it requires you to observe the solemn obligation of taking and maintaining a national vow, consecrating your life to the pursuit of a patriotic endeavour so to alter and spiritualise the system of rule in this country that the repetition of such barbarism will be rendered impossible for all time to come. An ordinary *Vrata Bandh* or *Moonja* is consecrated in the presence of the holy fire, which stands as a silent witness to the solemnity of the vow. The witness in the case of our national vow of patriotism is the lean and bending figure of Mahatma Gandhi, standing in meek submission and deep humility before the Superintendant of the Jail representing the might and power of the bureaucratic administration. If a painter can be found to put this picture on canvass it will be a constant reminder to Indians of how the best of us have to submit to such humiliation, irrespective of their culture and spirituality. The picture will find its place in every household that wants to be perpetually reminded of our national humiliation.

BARDOLI PROGRAMME.

The vow that we are asked to take on this occasion is that of dedicating our time and energy to the active prosecution of what is called the Bardoli programme. I do not mention the Delhi *addendum*, because the two items it consists of have practically become unimportant in the present time, as they have been surrounded, by the Mahatma's special wish, with so many limitations as to be practically impossible of attainment at least for some time yet. You must have heard some people suggest that the Bardoli programme was the outcome of the intervention of the Punditji and his friends. Some malicious critics have even gone the length of suggesting that it was dictated by fear arising from the impending arrest of Mr. Gandhi. In neither of these two reports lies the true explanation or genesis of that programme. Its origin is explained in the preamble of the programme itself. It was the outcome of the experiences which the movement had given rise to, in its course of sixteen months. During that period the Mahatma had discovered much to his pain and surprise, that though the fire and enthusiasm of the movement had touched many cultured people and had prompted them to make great sacrifices and to dedicate their lives to the service of the country, yet so far as the mass mind was concerned, it had not fully realised the necessity of practising all those virtues of self-control and non-violence as an integral active and chief part of the movement. The aim of the movement, stated briefly, is to procure a change in the psychology of the people of India, in the sense of an inculcation of a stronger moral fibre, a greater power of self-control and self-expression. Another object of the movement was self-organisation. Whatever else the Movement may have done or not done, its worst enemies have to admit that it has brought about an unprecedented awakening of the masses, and induced a greater degree of responsiveness to the national sentiments of right and wrong. The Congress has overspread the country with a network of well-organised units, through which the impulse of patriotism can function. To those who have travelled in the districts, from village to village, the work done by the movement in raising the national consciousness of the people will be apparent.

BOLD STROKE ON MAHATMA'S PART

In this view of the case, the work done during the sixteen months preceeding the Bardoli decision was immense. But, notwithstanding its magnitude, a few occurrences like the disturbances in Bombay and elsewhere have expressed some weaknesses of the movement, indicating that there was greater need of unity, peace, mutual goodwill, absence of coercion and continuity of effort. It was the Mahatma alone who had the clearness of vision to realise and the boldness of outlook to declare that the time had come when, even at the cost of the appearance of abandoning some of its drastic methods, the country had to be prepared for greater peace, toleration and goodwill, by being made to pass through a period of quiet and constructive work, during which the nation-building forces would have sufficient time and a favourable atmosphere to work in a sure and irresistible way. It was a bold stroke on the part of the Mahatma, which he alone was capable of, unassisted by any fear of criticism. He has given to the country a programme of very quiet work, from which all elements of an offensive or defensive defiance of the law have been purposely removed, in order, that the country may have enough time to recuperate and cultivate, more adequately than before, the impulse of peace, unity and good will. We can still recall the howl of indignation which went up from many parts of the country at the seeming abandonment, by the Mahatma himself, of the drastic parts of the programme which the Mahatma had realised had not had their proper effect on the masses.

The question now is with what loyalty shall we carry out this programme. By its very nature, it can not appeal to a certain class of mind that feeds upon sensationalism and is fond of excitement or display; nor can it appeal to a bolder frame of mind, that will recognise self-immolation as the only form of sacrifice worth having. But it will certainly appeal to a large class of workers, in whose opinion a nation can be built up only on the pedestal of peace, unity and goodwill, by certain continuous processes which can not be over-accelerated beyond a certain limit. It is to the Mahatma's credit that he saw this truth as few would have seen it, in the flame of enthusiasm in which the country had been caught up. Having seen it, he had the courage to proclaim it for the benefit of his followers. That is a great national service, which alone would entitle him to be ranked among the boldest reformers of the world. Shall we now pursue this programme with loyalty?

ELEVATION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

An important part of the programme, on which attention is being centered at the present moment, is: (1) the elevation of the depressed classes, (2) popularising the spinning wheel, and organising the manufacture of hand-spun and hand-woven fabrics. I want to warn you against forgetting that it is an important part of the Mahatma's programme to organise the depressed classes for a better life, to improve their social, mental and moral condition and to provide for them the ordinary facilities which other citizens enjoy. Lest you forget this in your enthusiasm for selling Khadder and wearing hand-spuns, I want to call your attention to the wish of the Mahatma, to see that the six crores of our unfortunate countrymen have, by our incessant effort, to be brought up to our level. That would remove a sore, of which the enemies of Indian progress have taken, and will take, advantage. I was somewhat pained to find that in the latter-day speeches delivered by many leading men in the movement, this part of the programme had found a comparatively obscure place.

3 CLASSES IN KHADI SCHEME.

During the National Week, we have all concentrated upon the manufacture and sale of hand-spun and hand-woven fabrics. I am told, and I know from personal experience, that the sales in this connection have been very satisfactory, and will please the Mahatma in the jail if he ever comes to know of them. But, in this connection, we have to be warned against making Khadder a fetish of intolerance. In your scheme of Khadi popularisation, you will have to recognise three separate classes. First, those who wish to wear Khadi, especially the coarser varieties, for the sake of the moral qualities which its habitual use induces—the simplicity of life, the feeling of oneness with the poor, and the ascetic elevation which self-imposed poverty brings about. These men are no doubt the first class and must always command our respect. But there is also another class, which you may designate the second class, under which can be grouped all those persons who have not yet been touched by the moral impulses of the first class, but who regard the Khadder with favour, because it provides employment to the poor and unemployed millions of India. To them, it is a service done to their poorer brethren. They will wear not necessarily the coarse Khadder, because they have not yet awakened to the moral aspects of its poverty. They will wear the finished products, hand-made and hand-spun no doubt, but fine and glossy and not irritating to their skin—the beautiful fabrics in silk or cotton made in Andhradesh, Assam or Bhagalpore. These are equally Khadder-wearers within the test of the Bardoli programme. You may, if you like, regard them as morally inferior to the first from an ascetic point of view.

There is yet a third class, by no means insignificant, including a large number of persons, who are yet outside the Congress but may be drawn into it, if we create a place of respect for them in the Congress camp. These will take to Khadder as a part of Swadeshi, as an attempt to raise the spirit of boycott in the country, so that the augmentation of the Indian industry and the consequent starvation of non-Indian industry may cause a certain pressure to be brought upon the bureaucratic Government to change its methods of rule. There is no doubt that this weapon, given a certain amount of elasticity, unity and continuity will induce pressure on the Government from quarters where little sympathy exists at the present moment for Indian aspirations. From a purely political motive, therefore, many Congressmen, who keep their eyes steadfastly fixed on the political advancement of India as distinct from its spiritual and moral elevation, will favour the creation, in the Congress circle, of a place of respect for this class of Khadder-wearers. You may if you choose put them in the third class, but as long as the doctrine of Khadder is so adjusted as to make room for such men in the Congress camp, they will have no grievance. Such is the tripartite programme which is presented to one's sight. To recognise these three distinct varieties as forming one group, each useful in its own way, performing the common function of bringing the country nearer its destination—this would be toleration, of which there is great need. The programme adopted at Bardoli, and even that adopted at Ahmedabad, bear on their face enough evidence of Gandhiji's desire, shared by a large number of his followers and associates, that room should be made in the Congress camp for people who accept the Congress creed and are prepared to work for the *essentials* of its programme, even at personal sacrifice, though they may not give their intellectual assent to all the various parts and details of the N.C.O. programme.

AN OPPORTUNE TIME.

With Gandhiji's disappearance from amongst our midst, the need for such absorption has become greater. The time is opportune when we should open our arms freely and generously to all our countrymen who will join the Congress agreeing on many essentials. The Bardoli programme may be adopted as the test of their admission. Already, you have in to-day's eminent President the instance of a man who has joined the Congress, with a desire to share its fate—its trials and responsibilities—though he is not a Non-Cooperator in the full sense of the word. There are many more such people, perhaps watching with more hesitation how we behave. The bureaucracy by its cruelty and its folly is driving these two parties nearer and nearer and some of us hope that the fusion will eventually come. In this National Week,

NATIONAL WEEK.

It made us conscious of our humiliation.

It showed us the righteous path of humility.

OUR IMMEDIATE STEPS ON THIS PATH SHOULD BE:

1. To become Congress Members,
2. To [subscribe] to Tilak Swarajya Fund,
3. To discard Foreign Cloth,
4. To use Khaddar only,
5. To take to heart the lesson of Non-violence,
6. To [increase friendliness] among all communities,
7. To remove untouchability.

if we could do our little bit to raise up an atmosphere favourable to such a friendly union, it would be an attempt worthy of those who gave up their lives in April, 1919.

Mr. Natarajan said that they had heard a most interesting and informing address from Mr. Jayaker with which he was in entire agreement. In view, however, of Mr. Jayaker's observation as regards the wearing of Khaddar by those present. Mr. Natarajan said that he did not wish to sail under false colours. He had on more of Khaddar that day than ever before, but he was not all Khaddar, though if left to himself, he might, perhaps, some day have nothing but Khaddar. He was yet unconvinced that it was economically right to narrow own *Swadeshi* to Khaddar, but the exhortation of the Mahatma, especially since his incarceration, made a powerful appeal to him and others like him. But he must be allowed to think out the matter for himself. Attempts to drive people into Khaddar, could only have the effect of retarding the end they had in view. After all it was so easy to get into Khaddar, and not so easy, to get the spirit which inspired the Mahatma. Mr. Natarajan read from a letter to him from the Mahatma shortly after his arrest in which Mahatmaji wrote:—"The members at Delhi were not exacting. They wanted the Bardoli decision worded in a language they could understand. I would have been obstinate if I had resisted them, specially after Dr. Ansari's speech. But see how nobly they have responded! I know that the response is still of a negative character. They respect me, but not my non-violence. They appreciate my fighting qualities, but not absolute surrender which gives me that quality That you have got the message of non-violence I hope. I know you will have a great deal in the Bombay Congress Committee. You must not mind the rough speech of young men. They are the salt of India." Continuing, the Mahatma wrote that the question of untouchability, the unity of the different communities and non-violence were mental states, and the object through which they could be expressed was the Charkha and nothing else and the Mahatma hoped Mr. Natarajan would understand that."

Mr. Natarajan said he was trying to understand the last item, but they must let him have time. Mr. Natarajan added that non-violence did not mean the opposite of forcefulness. On the contrary, non-violence is the condition of moral force—the greatest force in human affairs. Their emotions and energy should not evaporate in boisterous demonstrations but should be expressed in deliberate, well-directed action. The Mahatma's insight in this matter was truly wonderful. Equally wonderful was his insight in putting his finger on untouchability as the crucial weakness of the Hindu social system. Mr. Natarajan said that Hindu society, weak, disunited, caste-and-custom-ridden, was a source of weakness and danger to the country. Reformed, renovated and united, by shaking off the evils of which untouchability is the type and symbol, Hindu society would become a source of strength and security to all the communities of India, instead of a stumbling-block in their way. The speaker, therefore, laid stress on social reforms as indispensable to national progress. Not until the smallest minority in the country felt its interest safe in the keeping of the largest majority, would the country get Swaraj. The struggle for Swaraj is not a struggle against Englishmen but with their own countrymen who were honestly afraid that they could not expect the same measure of justice in a Swaraj regime as in the present one, though they keenly felt that the present measure fell far short of the fullest. They had, therefore, to convince their own people, and the Mahatma's insistence on Hindu-Mahomedan-Parsi-Christian-Sikh-Jew unity, was another illustration of his genuine patriotism.

These were the main items of the Bardoli programme and they should all do their best to give effect to them, while the Mahatmaji was torn away from them so that when he was restored to them—which might be sooner than they thought—he might feel that they had been faithful to his teachings. But, continued Mr. Natarajan, he did not agree with those who said that it was an act of disloyalty to the Mahatma to add to or vary from this programme even the least little bit. He referred to the parable where one of the servants buried his talents in the earth till his Master's return, while the other put it to productive use, restoring it to the Master a hundred fold. Those who wanted to stick literally to the programme might do so, but they should not come in the way of those who felt that they ought to work in its spirit on broader lines. Concluding, Mr. Natarajan declared with all the responsibility he was capable of, that the Government would have to answer at the bar of humanity for any restriction impairing the Mahatma's capacity for moral and spiritual ends. They would be called strictly to account for it.

Mr. J. M. Mehta in proposing a vote of thanks said Mr. Natarajan was a social reformer, but now that Mahatma Gandhi's programme was one of social reform he had come forward to take part in politics. But he asked some of the reformers who were still lagging behind to come forward, otherwise people would think that they were keeping back on account of fear.

A QUERY.

Mr. R. S. Nadbidri proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Jayakar said Mr. Jayaker had given them an account of three classes of people. He for one, however, could not understand what prevented the third class of men joining the second class.

Mr. Jayaker said there was difference in the outlook of these classes of people. One class wanted to use the Khadder for the economic regeneration of their people while others, wanted it for the boycott of foreign goods. That was the difference in these two classes.

The meeting then terminated.

IN KHADDAR LIES OUR VICTORY.

The stones and high walls of almost every jail in the country shout out the message of hope and power in all reverence Liberty. I can but repeat what our leaders have said. and in all faith. In Khaddar I do believe lies victory for us and salvation for the hungry millions of this land.

SWARAJMAT, KHADI II.

IMPROVING WOMEN'S LOT.

PROPOSED UNIONS.

The following circular has been addressed by the Secretary, Women Workers' Federation, Bombay:—

"Dear Sir,—The Women Workers' Federation for India proposes to assist women clerical and shop-workers to organise themselves into unions powerful enough to secure for the women workers of Bombay just condition of service, wages and living. It is well-known that the general treatment meted out to women workers in India is, in many cases, most unfair and unjust—especially when this treatment is compared with that given to male labour by the same employers. Hitherto, girl shop-assistants and others have had to depend upon the fitful efforts of charitably disposed people and associations for any amelioration of the conditions of their life and work. It is now suggested that by combining and organising themselves into unions these workers help themselves and each other to insist on receiving equitable treatment.

"With this object, a preliminary meeting of business women, girls, lady shop-assistants, telephone operators, stenographers, typists, and clerks will be held at Watson's Hotel at 6-45 p.m., to-morrow (Wednesday), the 17th instant, when Harry Hodgkinson will preside and a number of women workers' friends will speak. Will you be so kind as to give expression of your sympathy with a movement designed ultimately to help women and girls to improve conditions of work, wages and life which at present in many cases operate to force girl workers, starved of all amusements and pleasures, into immoral courses.

"Your presence on the platform and an address and advice from you would encourage the movement tremendously. Please do help us by consenting to be present and to speak at the meeting."

MR. SASTRI ON WASHINGTON.

(Continued from previous page.)

national Congress?" One cry would have rent the air,—that India had been neglected and her people humiliated in the eyes of the world! There are some people in our country who are determined not to be pleased, who are determined to be sullen, who are determined to look only at the black side of things, to say that all is wrong with India from top to bottom and that unless everything is once overhauled, nothing good can be expected for the future. I am sure, we of the Western India Liberal Association, like all our fellow-liberals of India, have a more robust faith. We believe that if we only conscientiously, steadily and faithfully discharge our duties under the new Constitution, our progress toward our goal is absolutely assured. We feel further that if there is any impediment, and hindrance likely to arrest our progress, it may come from those disruptive movements to which I have alluded, which constantly produce the impression amongst the authorities in England that India perhaps does not know fully the value of representative institutions, that people perhaps do not realise the full value of the British connection and that any access of power to the people might mean attempts to sever this wholesome connection between England and India. These are the impressions that are continuously produced by the short-sihted activities of the extremists in this country. But for this, I can see nothing between us and the goal of our political activities. Once these troubles are passed, the next step may be looked forward to with true confidence by those that labour for India. If we are so fortunate as to live for a few more years, we may see India enter on a more hopeful period, with the confidence and strength of a Dominion and pulling her full weight not only in matters concerning the British Empire but in the larger affairs of the world of which she is now a recognised constituent. (Loud cheers).

Messrs. N. H. Samarth and N. F. Kanny then spoke eulogising Mr. Sastri and his services to the country.

VALUE OF COOPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT.

The President in his concluding remarks said: I am aware of the fact that there were not a few meanings and groanings when Mr. Sastri's selection by the Government was publicly announced. The Government had exercised practical wisdom in choosing him; and who is there who could now say that their choice was not amply justified? I do not hesitate to give opinion that for the next ten or twelve years to come the selection of Indians to represent India at International Conferences of great pith and moment, in which India is interested, should rest with the Government themselves. Please remember that this kind of representation would never been the case but for the great reforms which the sagacious Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu introduced. India has thus been brought most prominently forward to take her seat in the great councils of nations. She has now firmly acquired a Dominion Status. Ought we not to be proud of such a status? And have we not achieved it by our sound practical commonsense in heartily co-operating with the Government? (Cheers). It is needful to remember this fact at this present juncture when momentous proposals for rehabilitating Europe and the Near East are on the tapes. India will have a voice in those and I repeat we should all be proud of the status we have now acquired on a solid and firm footing. Lord Sinha and the Maharaja of Bikaner led the way. We can never forget the inestimable service those two distinguished statwarts performed and also the other excellent representatives who succeeded them in 1920, I mean, Sir Ali Imam and H. H. the Maharaja of Jamnagar. We should also remember that we are still an infant democracy and have many things in the art of statecraft and foreign deplomacy to learn. If we are to reach our goal in the fulness of time it is our solemn duty to be fully prepared and qualified for the purpose stage by stage. We must wholeheatedly strive to acquire that sobriety of knowledge and experience in which, I do not hesitate to assert, we are still not a little deficient. And it all depends on our own earnest and honest efforts how we fully acquire that valuable knowledge and experience. This much is certain that the ultimate goal can never be reached by holding ourselves aloof from the practical art of governing in association with the Government themselves. Cooperation is a fundamental necessity. We, of the stalwart Liberal creed, take our stand firmly on the rock of cooperation. Modern history, if closely studied, informs us that no people can ever achieve their own permanent welfare without recognising the value of cooperation. I am afraid there is at present prevalent not a little of ignorance not only of the true teachings of history and politics, but the existance of colossal immaturity accompanied by shrieks of ill-pronounced and unmeaning shibboleths, resulting in mischievous consequences which can never do any good whatever to India, if her people are to take their proper place in the front rank of the great nation of the world. The reforms, already introduced, are in my opinion, a stepping stone to our highest aspirations in this direction and India should be proud of the day that will accomplish that highest political beatitude. These reforms, now, ever imperfect and inadequate, are, notwithstanding, broadbased and founded on popular will. It is for us, Liberals of deep and abiding faith, to nurse them during the transition stage in a way so as to enable us to advance a further courageous but measured step till we mount the summit of our reasonable aspirations. It, therefore, devolves on ourselves to strive our best to co-operate with the Government in our own future interests for the better. It is our misfortune that just at this juncture when we most wished that Mr. Montagu should remain at the helm of Indian affairs he should be obliged to resign. (Applause). Let us take the fullest advantage of the opportunities that have been afforded us, in cordial co-operation with the governing authorities and in that generous spirit in which the British Parliament and the British nation have conferred the boon.

After light refreshments the functions came to a close.

DEATH OF COALITION.

OUTLOOK FOR INDIA.

A WARNING.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford writes to the "Daily Herald":—

The dismissal of Mr. Montagu is more than a sharp incident in the painful death of the Coalition. It is a symptom of the abrupt turn to the right in the coduct of all our affairs, and it is also the beginning of a new phase of conflict and repression in India.

Twice in one week Mr. George surrendered to the Die-hards. Against his own better opinion, he allowed the Cabinet to refuse the trifling money grant which would have saved the adult population in that area of famine-striken Volga Valley for which the British relief funds are responsible. Two days later he sacrified his Indian Secretary to the Tories.

THE REAL ISSUE.

It is hardly worth while to discuss whether Mr. Montagu and Lord Reading had observed the rules of the Cabinet system. Mr. Montagu's answer (whatever one may think of its good taste) is a telling retort. Mr. George himself smashed that system. The real issue, however, is whether the Indian Government, which enjoys the status of a dominion in the League of Nations and in the Imperial Conferences, has, or has not, the right to utter its opinion on a question of international policy which concerns India much more closely than it concerns England. To deny that right of speech (whether the responsible spokesman is an Indian or an Englishman) is to stamp India as a subject nation. Did any one dare to challenge the right of Canada to object to the Japanese Alliance? Yet the Canadian Premier spoke more sharply than Lord Reading and embarrassed Lord Curzon no less gravely on the eve of the Washington Conference.

AN INTOLERABLE POLICY.

The plain fact is that the Turkish policy of Downing Street has been intolersble for every one associated with us. It has driven the French to break the alliance by concluding a separate peace with Angora. It has moved Lord Reading (with all India, Moslem, Hindu and Anglo-Indian, behind him) to a gesture of protest. It began in frivolity, and continues in obstinacy. The dismissal of Mr. Montagu will not make it easier to impose the Servies settlement, nor will it alter the fact that Mr. George, before victory gave him the power, but not the right, to break his word, declared that he did not aim at depriving the Turks of the "renowned land" of Thrace and Asia Minor, which he afterwards gave to the Greeks.

GANDHI'S ARREST.

Beyond this incident there looms up a period of struggle in India, which may in the end repeat the civil war in Ireland on a much vaster scale. The arrest of Mahatma Gandhi may raise no new principle. He merits arrest as little or as much as Lala Lajpat Rai, and the thousands of his followers who fill our prisons. None the less, Lord Reading had two good reasons for his evident vacillation.

The man whom we call "Mr". and the Indians "Saint" Gandhi is venerated, even worshipped as no western race ever honours a leader, and that by the masses even more than by the intellectuals. His influence, moreover, while it created the embarrassing movement of passive resistance was used with utter sincerity and in the main with success, to repress every kind of violence. Our Press habitually talks of him as the extremist leader. He was far from that. He wished India to remain within the Empire, and he condemned violence. Now his Moslem followers never professed to accept his Tolstoyan doctrine, though they obeyed his commands, and a big Left Wing of both creeds is for absolute independence in the De Valera sense of the word.

THREE BLUNDERS IN ONE WEEK.

In one week we (1) exasperate the Moslems by the Montagu incident; (2) challenge the whole mass movement by arresting Mr. Gandhi; (3) cloud the hope of the future by letting it be known that a Tory peer will succeed Mr. Montagu, and in the same act remove the chief moral influence which restrained violence. What will be the result?

THE NEW INDIA.

I was never in India, nor do I know the Indian mind—which used to be the mind of a cowed and submissive race. But even at a distance one perceives the new attitude of self-respect, self-confidence, and faith in destiny. I think this people will react to the challenge very much as any race which has begun to stand upright would react. Mr. Gandhi was for me an enigmatic figure. At moments he called Nazareth, and one caught echoes of Shelley and Tolstoy and Ruskin amid memories of Buddha. Parts of his teaching, notably the "back to the spinning wheel" cry, seemed to my perhaps incorrigible western mind sheer reaction.

I could no more see him creating or guiding a Dominion of India than I could imagine Shelley as a Communist dictator. His work was to move the masses as only emotion with a religious colouring can move them. That work is done. Well, we have "put him away." I imagine him saying in his prophet's language, "I am not He that should come." We may not like Him so well when He comes. He may come of a fighting race; he may be reared in the hard, practical, militant discipline of Islam. He may confront us with the tactics of Sinn Fein, practised not by four but by 300 millions of people.

THE END IS CERTAIN.

One thing is clear. By whatever steps we reach it, we are within a few years of conceding the full Dominion status to India. We may go staggering down these steps, slippely with blood. We may beggar, ourselves in the process, and strip ourselves naked of such rags of honour as still cover us after the Irish civil war.

But the end is certain. I do not know how the historian will sum up these after-war years of the twilight of Empire. He may talk of the moral leaven of the revolutionary doctrine of self-determination. He may be content, if he is an economist, to say that we had so impoverished ourselves in the world-war that we could no longer afford the perennial and daily reconquest of India, Egypt, and Ireland. Put it as you will, we are neither base enough, nor rich enough, to rule India against India's will. The whole of our problem is to effect the transition as rapidly as may be, with the least damage to India's welfare and our own good name.

PROGRESS TOO SLOW.

That was, I still believe, the intention of the Montagu reforms. They came too late. The mechanism was designed for a slower progress than events have dictated. The prospect, fair enough at first, was ruined by the Rowlatt Act, Amritsar, and the follies of Mr. George's Phil-Hellenism.

Though Mr. Gandhi's followers in this country are displeased with it, the policy of the Labour Party's resolution on India seems to me the only sound one. The Montagu plan provided for revisions after 10 years. India will not wait 10 years. Whether by a Round Table Conference or by any other device that satisfies Indians we should at once, with their full consent, plan out, with definite dates, the stages which lead up to full Dominion Self-Government such as Ireland enjoys. It is not possible to make the evolution dependent on the opinion which Anglo-Indians or Ministers, or Parliaments, may form on the capacity of Indians to manage their own affairs. One need not stop to argue whether, with our vested interests of power, office and profit we have the right or the impartiality so to judge. It is enough to say that we have not the power to hold India back when once all India presses forward.

It is, however, a happy provision of Nature that peoples with an indifferent capacity to govern themselves are rarely conscious of their loss when the chains fall from them. Serbs and Poles, it seems to us, are making a sad mess of freedom, but how many of them would return willingly to Prussian or Austrian efficiency? The inevitable delays in conceding full self-government must not be regarded as a period of probation.

REASONS FOR SOME DELAY.

There are two honest reasons for some dealay (here of one or two, there of three or five years) Indian cannot be governed decently without a trained Civil Service. The Anglo-Indian bureaucracy is rapidly demobilising itself. Next no new recruits of British race enter it, while the older men are accepting pensions before their time is up. They will not, or cannot, serve even the semiresponsible Indian authorities set up by the Montagu scheme. By rapid training, by rapid promotion, by expansion and "dilation" of the existing cadres, a capable administration of Indian race must be improvised, and it must learn the technique of its business within the next two or three or five years. That process is going on at present, but it must go on much faster.

Much the more difficult problem is the Army. It is ruinously costly. It eats up practically half the Indian budget. Yet we have so managed for our own ends, that its Indian elements cannot be self-sufficing. Until the other day, no Indian had full commissioned rank and the artillery was entirely British. To create the high command, the staff, the artillery, the engineers and a habit of self-reliant command, is obviously the work of several (perhaps ten) years and it will never be done untN a responsible Indian Government entrust it to a commander who will carry it out with sincerity and enthusiasm. Political freedom cannot wait until the ending of the British "occupation" which is as inevitable in India as in Egypt and Ireland.

HOW LONG TO STAY.

It is these two technical difficulties and nothing else, which make some period of transition necessary. India is a land of mixed races, which live on varying levels of civilization. If she is to be self-governing she must be able to deal at need with Afghans without and Moplahs within. Prayer and fasting would not fend off the first nor passive resistance stop the second, if they were minded to "convert" Hindus to Islam by the sword. When the old world Anglo-Indian declares that there would be bloody anarchy if we walked to-morrow, he is perfectly right. He is wrong only when he fails to see that there may soon be bloody anarchy if we stay.

We must stay just so long as may be necessary to hand over a workable mechanism of administration and defence to men with experience enough to conduct it. But if good interntions are to bring content and cooperation, we must define precisely, with Indian assent, the dates at which we will hand over first the provincial, then the national, and lastly the military administration to Indian control.

NEAR EAST POLICY.

FRENCH CRITICISM OF GREAT BRITAIN'S ACTION.

Commenting on the order sending a battalion of Irish Guards from Windsor to Constantinople, the Paris "Temps" suggests that this simple fact bears in it the condemnation of British policy in the Near East "It means," the "Temps" says, "that Indian troops can no longer be used to conquer or keep Turkey. It was the war made on Turkey after the Armistice which was the origin of the trouble in India, even among the Sepoys, who had hitherto been so well disciplined."

The "Temps," after reproducing the context of Lord Reading's telegram, emphasises its opinion of the necessity of the terms laid down, and concludes: "We must add, however, that nothing must be left in the shade. The three conditions put forward by the Viceroy must be really carried out and not eluded by some ingenious combination."—"Daily Mail."

THE HISTORIC MESSAGE.

DISCUSSION IN COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on March 9th.—Lieut.-Col. A. Herbert (Yeovil, C. U.) asked whether a telegram had been received by the Government from the Government of India specifying definite modifications in the Treaty of Sevres which they recommended; whether the publication of this telegram was approved by the Government of India or his Majesty's Government; who was responsible for its publication; and whether the Government would that day declare their attitude on this unprecedented incident, (Hear, hear.)

Captain W. Benn (Leith, L.) and Mr Gideon Murray (Glasgow, St. rollox, C.) had also given private notice of questions on the subject.

Mr. Chamberlain.—I understand this telegram was published by the Government of India with the sanction of the Secretary of State. No other Minister was consulted. I desire expressly to abstain from any comment upon the subject matter of the telegram, though the terms exceed those demanded even by the warmest friends of the Turks themselves. This, however, is matter for discussion at the Conference at Paris, into which it would be highly inexpedient for me to enter at the present time.

But the publication of such a pronouncement of policy without consultation with the Cabinet and without their assent raises a different question, all the more important because the Conference was just about to meet at Paris, when, as it seemed, there was a fair prospect that in concert with our Allies we should be able to lay the basis for peace between the Turks and Greeks. His Majesty's Government are unable to reconcile the publication of the telegram of the Government of India on the sole responsibility of the Secretary of State with the collective responsibility of the Secretary of State with the collective responsibility of the Cabinet or with the duty which all the Governments of the Empire owe to each other in matters of Imperial concern. Such independent declarations destroy the unity of policy which it is vital to preserve in foreign affairs (cheers,) and gravely imperial the success of the impending negotiations.

My right hon. friend the Secretary of State for India has tendered his resignation (loud cheers,) and His Majesty has been pleased to approve its acceptance.

When the Foreign Secretary proceeds to Paris to discuss the Eastern settlement with the Foreign Ministers of France and Italy, it will be his object to arrive at a solution that will be equitable to all parties. Due weight will be given by him to the opinions of the Indian Mahomedans as expressed by the Government of India, but he cannot hold himself bound to accept any solution that may be put forward by that Government irrespective of its relation to the problem as a whole. Responsibility for the revision of the Treaty of Sevres and the conclusion of peace in the East rests with the Allied Powers in combination.

Lieut.-Col. A. Herbert.—Arising out of the entirely unsatisfactory nature of that answer, I beg leave to move the adjournment of the House to call attention to a definite matter of urgent public importance—

The speaker pointed out that it would not be in order to take this step till the end of the questions had been reached.

Colonel Wedgewood (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Lab.)—Did the Secretary of State for India resign before or after the publication of this document?

Mr. Chamberlain.—The Secretary of State tendered his resignation to-day.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor.—May I ask the Leader of the House, who I have reason to believe would regard a discussion such as is suggested by Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert as inopportune at the moment that he should undertake to give the House an opportunity at an early date of discussing not only the dispatch, but the policy of the Government with regard to the Near East?

DISCUSSION DEPRECATED.

Mr. Chamberlain.—Of course, if it is the general wish of the House to discuss the policy of His Majesty's Government I must provide an early opportunity for it, but I do most earnestly impress upon the House the view that a discussion of the policy of the Government, and of the action which is to be taken by the representatives of the Government in conference at Paris, before that Conference takes place cannot serve the public interest. (Cheers) The successful conduct of the negotiations is impossible if the Government are to be asked, before entering the Conference, to state exactly what they will do and what is to be the outcome of it. I therefore earnestly deprecate any dicussion as to the policy to be pursued in those matters in anticipation of the Conference. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Asquith (Paisely, L.).—Is the House to understand, from what my right hon. friend said, that this very important document was communicated to the Press on the sole authority of the Secretary of State for India? We have on the paper to-day, as the first order a discussion upon the vote for the Middle East Supplementary Estimates. The opinion of the House on certain points connected with that will be very largely affected by this pronouncement and by the action of His Majesty's Government upon it. That does not affect vitally, or would if it were adopted in any sense by his Majesty's Government, the whole future of that part of the world. Shall we not be rather embarrassed in that discussion if we do not know what is the attitude of his Majesty's Government?

Mr. Chamberlain.—My right Hon. friend is correct interpreting my anwer, which was explicit on the point. The document was published by the Secretary of State for India on his sole authority, without consultation with any member of the Cabinet. I do not think that the discussion on the Middle East, in regard to which my right Hon. friend is prepared to make a general statement, will be prejudiced in any way by this very regrettable incident. As regards the attitude of his Majesty's Government towards the negotiations or Conference at Paris, I have stated what that is, and I deprecate members pressing the Government for any more explicit statement as to their policy in anticipation of the Conference. I think a good deal of mischief has been done in connection with previous Conferences by debates, not indeed in this House, but in other places, which have endeavoured to pledge Ministers to a particular solution before they met the representatives of other nations in conference.

Colonel Gretton (Burton-on-Trent, U.) asked whether, as the Government of India were involved in this question, a day would be given for the discussion of the Indian side of the matter if it were generally desired.

Mr. Chamberlain.—I cannot accept my Hon. and gallant friend's premises. The Government of India were obviously entitled, and indeed, almost bound to put their views before his Majesty's Government and they were quite entitled to ask that those views should be published but the question of publication should have been reserved for a Cabinet decision. The responsibility of the Government of India for that document is wholly covered by the responsibility taken by the Secretary of State who authorized its publication.

Major-General Seely (Ilkeston, C.L.).—The statement appears in the Press as a Reuter telegram. How does it come about that it is published as a Reuter telegram, and yet the Secretary of State for India is the only man to blame?

Mr. Chamberlain.—The Government of India asked that they might publish this telegram and the Secretary of State for India authorised it to be published in India. It was published in India, and it was telegraphed from India to this country. It was not published in India before it had reached the Secretary of State for India, or had been circulated but it was published in India, I suppose, yesterday—I do not actually know. I only assume from seeing it in the papers this mornig, that it was published in India yesterday, and that publication in India was authorised by the Secretary of State for India, and has led to his resignation on the grounds of Cabinet responsibility and Imperial policy, which I have described to the House.

Mr. G. Murray.—What form did that publication take? Was it a proclamation through the Press?

Mr. Chamberlain.—I do not know.

Colonel A. Herbert.—May I ask my right Hon. friend if he is aware that men like myself have known that this disaster was going to come for the last two years and that we have been denied all knowledge, while Sir Basil Zaharoff has known exactly what the Government are going to do?

Sir Charles Yate (Melton, C.U.).—What is the date that the Paris Conference is to assemble

Mr. Chamberlain.—My memory is charged with a good many matters at the present time, and I am not quite certain of the date but I think the meeting is contemplated for March 22.

Lieut.-Col. A. Herbert.—Shall we be given a day for the discussion of this question next week?

Mr. Chamberlain.—I can make no promise on that subject. I gather that my Hon. and gallant friend wants to discuss the line of policy which His Majesty's Government or the representatives of His Majesty's Government should take at the Paris Conference. That is the particular request that I have asked Hon. members not to press, it being contrary to the public interest and almost incompatible with the successful conduct of the negotiations. (Hear, hear.)

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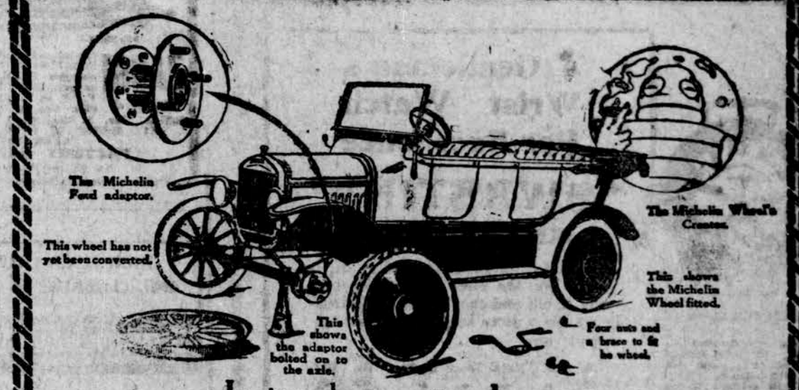
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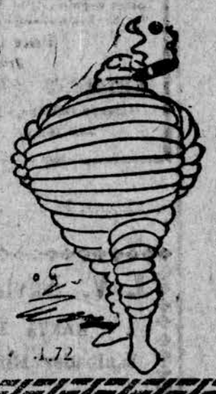

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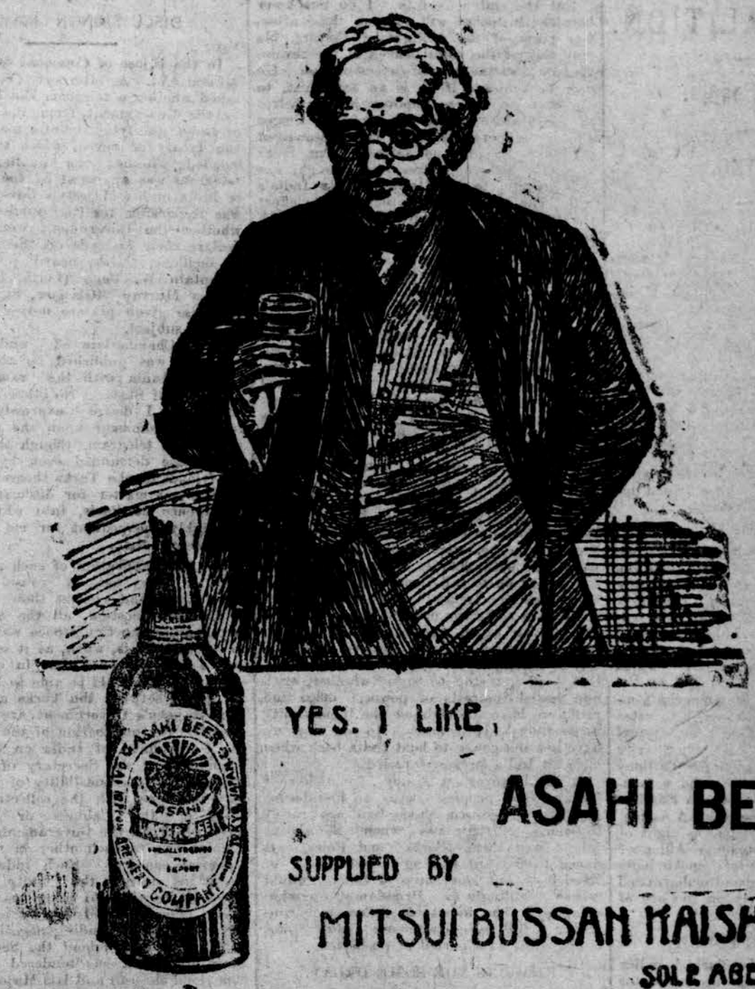

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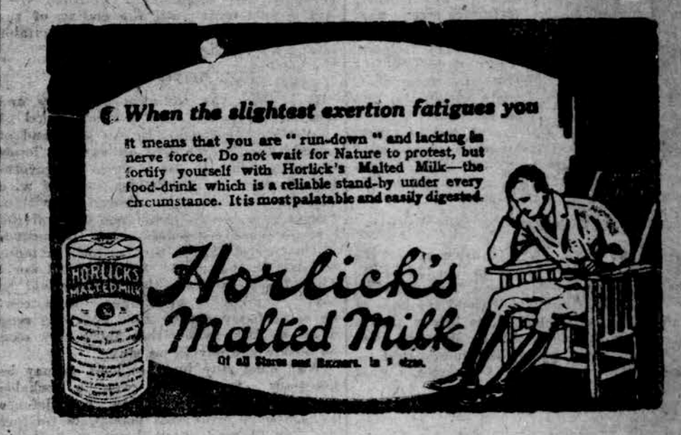
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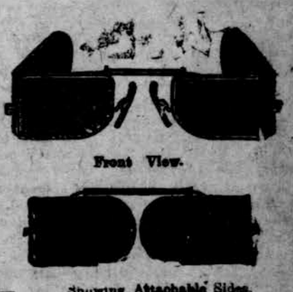

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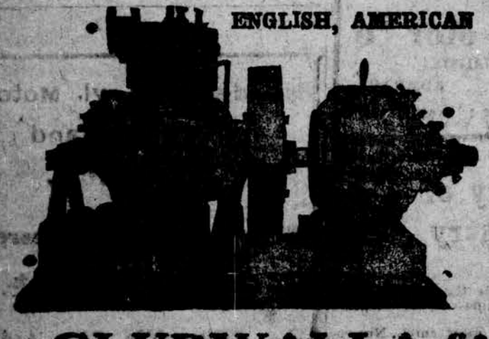

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